

Ontario Historic Sites Museums and Plaques

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Cover: The Ermatinger Old Stone House,
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario

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A brief sketch of Ontario's history

When the first white men entered what is now Ontario in the early 17th century, it was sparsely inhabited by a number of Indian nations or tribes. These were divided principally into two linguistic groups. The Iroquoian tribes, including the Hurons, Petuns and Neutrals, lived largely in the more fertile southern sections of the Province. They carried on a comparatively sedentary life, dwelling communally in large bark-covered longhouses, within palisaded villages and they cultivated fields of Indian corn. To the north, scattered throughout the great Pre-Cambrian Shield, were the nomadic Algonkian-speaking tribes. These relied largely on hunting and fishing for their livelihood, and following the arrival of the Europeans, supplied most of the furs which provided the basis for Canada's early economy.

As early as 1610-11 the French *coureur de bois*, Etienne Brûlé, visited this province, and in 1615-16 the Father of New France, Samuel de Champlain, wintered with the populous Huron nation in what is now Simcoe County. The great enemies of the Hurons were the Five Nations Confederacy, or Iroquois, whose villages were situated in what is now northern New York State. During the 1640's the Iroquois greatly increased their attacks on Huronia, and in 1649-50 the Huron nation was defeated and dispersed. Included in this tragedy were the extensive Jesuit missions which had been established throughout Huronia. Their headquarters, Sainte-Marie among the Hurons, has recently been reconstructed on the original site near Midland.

During the remainder of the French régime, explorers, fur traders, missionaries and soldiers travelled extensively over our waterways, but there was little permanent settlement.

Widespread settlement followed the termination of the American Revolution in 1783. Between 1783 and 1790 United Empire Loyalists took up land along the northern shore of the upper St. Lawrence, on the Bay of Quinte, in the Niagara Peninsula, along the shores of Lake Erie and within what is now Essex County. In 1791 a new province called Upper Canada was established. The first Lieutenant-Governor was John Graves Simcoe, an energetic veteran of the Revolutionary War who opened the first parliament of the infant province at Newark (Niagara) in 1792.

In 1812, war was declared between Britain and the United States and the existence of the tiny colony was seriously endangered. During 1812-14, a series of invasions took place and major battles were fought at Queenston Heights, Stoney Creek, Crysler's Farm, Moraviantown, Fort Erie, Chippawa and Lundy's Lane. However, owing to the inspired leadership of such soldiers as Sir Isaac Brock and Lieutenant-Colonel John Harvey, the professional ability of the few British regiments in the province, the support of the militia and Indians and the ineptitude of many of the American commanders, our independence was preserved.

The fur trade during the early years of the 19th century was still a factor in the economy, and the rivalry between the North West and Hudson's Bay Companies

provides one of the most colourful episodes in our history. Until 1821 the headquarters of the former was at Fort William, and here the supplies arriving from Montreal via the Ottawa, Mattawa, Nipissing, French River and upper Great Lakes route were transferred to the smaller northern canoes bound for far-flung western posts. However, as the 19th century progressed, the lumber trade became more important, many small industries were established and agriculture was the principal employer. By 1860 most of the good agricultural land had been surveyed and settled.

The early administration of Upper Canada tended to be autocratic and to remain in the hands of Loyalists or their associates, named by their opponents the "Family Compact". It became the target of William Lyon Mackenzie, a fiery newspaper editor and radical reformer. Frustrated in his attempts to obtain redress by legislative means, he led an unsuccessful rebellion in 1837. Following the Rebellion, Lord Durham was dispatched by the British Government to prepare a report on the situation, including the background of a similar uprising which had taken place in Lower Canada. Subsequently Upper Canada and Lower Canada were united in 1841. In 1849, under the Baldwin-Lafontaine administration, the principle of representative government was firmly established.

During the early 1860's, which witnessed the outbreak of the American Civil War, considerable thought was given to the necessity of uniting the scattered British provinces in North America. On July 1, 1867, the old Province of Canada (divided into new provinces of Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were federated and a national government established. Over the years a further six provinces have been added. The first Canadian Prime Minister was Sir John A. Macdonald, and John Sandfield Macdonald led the first government of the newly established province of Ontario.

Since Confederation, Ontario has become the most populous and highly industrialized province of an independent Canada. In addition to the agricultural and industrial development of the southern sections, it has utilized, in the past century, the great mineral and forest wealth of the Canadian Shield which covers most of the northern regions.

Ontario historic sites and museums

The limited number of historic sites and markers listed below comprise only a sampling of Ontario's historical attractions. More detailed information on historic sites in specific regions of the province may be obtained by writing to the Historical Branch of the Department of Public Records and Archives. A more comprehensive coverage is also given in our brochure "Historic Ontario".

ADOLPHUSTOWN

An obelisk and plaque commemorate the old burying ground and debarkation place of a group of United Empire Loyalists who landed here on the 16th of June,

1784. The *Loyalist Memorial Church* (Anglican) has its interior walls lined with porcelain plaques in memory of early settlers. At nearby Hay Bay, the oldest *Methodist Meeting House* in Ontario, built in 1792.

United Empire Loyalist Museum, Adolphustown. This museum is located in the Adolphustown Park on highway #33 about 1 mile east of the Glenora Ferry. It illustrates the story of the Loyalists' emigration to this province, and the contribution they made to its early development. Maps, contemporary documents and pioneer tools, utensils and furnishings are displayed. Open: June 15 to Sept. 30; June and Sept., Wed., Sat. and Sun. 2 p.m.-5.30 p.m.; July and Aug., Tues. through Sun., 2 p.m.-5.30 p.m. Closed Monday, except when public holiday.

ALGONQUIN PARK

Algonquin Park Visitor Centre. This centre is located in the park and may be reached from highway #60, which passes through the Park's southern portion. The building contains displays relating to the fish, wildlife and geology of Algonquin Park. An audio-visual programme which introduces the Park's natural history, human history and resource management is shown continuously in the Visitor Centre Theatre. Open: May 9 to June 7, weekends and holidays 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; June 8 to June 26, and Sept. 7 to Oct. 18, daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; June 27 to Sept. 6 daily 9.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Algonquin Pioneer Logging Exhibit. Located in the park and accessible from highway #60, this exhibit illustrates the story of early logging in the area, and contains interesting displays relating to this vital pioneer industry. Open: May 9 to June 7 and Sept. 14 to Oct. 18, weekends and holidays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; June 8 to June 26 and Sept. 7 to Sept. 13, daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; June 27 to Sept. 6, daily 9.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.

ALLISTON

South Simcoe Pioneer Museum. This museum, located in Alliston's Riverdale Park, has displays which illustrate pioneer life in the south Simcoe farming community. Open: July 1 to Labour Day; Tues. to Sun., 12 p.m. to 8 p.m. Closed Mondays.

ALMONTE

Mill of Kintail, Canadian Arts and Pioneer Museum (Tait McKenzie Memorial). Housed in a fine old stone mill, built in 1830 by a Scottish emigrant, John Baird, this museum is dedicated in part as a memorial to the great Canadian surgeon, physical educator and sculptor Dr. Robert Tait McKenzie. About seventy of his sculptures are displayed including "the Sprinter," "the Boxer" and "the Athlete." In addition the museum contains a collection of pioneer artifacts from the Ottawa

Valley Region. Open: June 1 to Oct. 15, Sundays, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.; weekdays (closed Tuesdays) 10 a.m. to 12 p.m., 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

AMELIASBURGH

The Ameliasburgh Museum. This museum, which is housed in a former church built in 1868 of locally quarried limestone, is located in the village of Ameliasburgh on the 3rd concession road between highways #33 and #14 in Prince Edward County.

The museum contains interesting displays of pioneer articles and Indian artifacts; also a Log Cabin has been re-erected on the grounds and furnished in the period of the 1850's. Open: Weekends from May 16 to Oct. 12, 1-5 p.m. and 7 p.m.-9 p.m. daily from June 30 to Aug. 28, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Closed Mondays unless Public holiday.

AMHERSTBURG

Old blockhouses on nearby Bois Blanc (Bob-lo) Island, built 1839. Christ Church, constructed in 1819. "Bellevue", circa 1819, a fine old Georgian house.

Fort Malden National Historic Park. The site used by this museum is that of an old fortification built by the British following their evacuation of Detroit in 1796. Fort Malden witnessed action during the War of 1812 and was for many years a centre of military activity in the southwestern portion of the province. Part of the original earthworks may be seen by visitors. Open: All year round from 9 a.m.-6 p.m.

ARNPRIOR

Arnprior and District Museum. This museum, located in the former post office building on the main street of Arnprior, was part of this community's Centennial programme to establish a museum and library. Its displays recount the history of the area from the early French explorers, fur trade and through that area's exciting lumber era. Open: May 12 to Sept. 30, Tues. to Sat. 2 p.m.-5 p.m., Fri. evenings 7 p.m.-8.30 p.m., Sun. 2 p.m.-4 p.m. Closed Mondays.

ATIKOKAN

Quetico Provincial Park Museum. This museum located in the Dawson Trail Camp grounds (highway #11) 30 miles east of Atikokan, is devoted to displays of the park's human and natural history. Flora and Fauna are illustrated primarily by mounted specimens. Open: June 15-July 1, weekends; July 1 to Sept. 13 daily, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.

Atikokan Centennial Museum. Situated in the downtown civic centre, this museum features exhibits that illus-

trate the development of this area, one of Canada's leading producers of iron ore. On the grounds there is a completely restored logging engine and train, as well as several other large items from the past. Inside there are frequently changing historical displays interspersed by exhibits borrowed from the Art Gallery of Ontario and from other collections. Open: Mon. through Fri., 1 p.m.-5 p.m. and 7 p.m.-9 p.m.; Sat., 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Closed Sundays.

BANCROFT

Bancroft Historical Museum. This original log house was built in 1897 for the use of the Bronson Weston Lumber Company operating in this area from 1858-1900. The building was moved intact to its present site in the parkette on the York River in the heart of Bancroft in 1967. Open: Daily from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. through July and August; weekends only, 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Labour Day to Thanksgiving. Other times by appointment.

BARRIE

About 8 miles from Barrie near the western terminus of the historic *Nine Mile Portage*, the remains of the *Willow Depot*, a military post dating back to the War of 1812, have been unearthed. Reconstruction has been commenced at the site.

BASE BORDEN

Royal Canadian Army Service Corps Museum. The museum, situated at the corner of Lundy's Lane and Ortona Road, contains a collection of military equipment, dress, documents and transport vehicles used by the corps in former years. Open: all year, Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Fri., 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Wed. 9 a.m.-12 noon; weekends 2 p.m.-4 p.m.

Worthington Museum and Library. This museum is located near the R.C.A.C. branch Combat Arms School in Base (Camp) Borden, Ontario, and can be reached via highway #90 west from Barrie. One can see the development of armoured fighting vehicles from the early auto car of World War I to the mighty Allied "Shermans" and German "Panthers" of World War II. An adjacent building displays furnishings and equipment used by the cavalry and armoured corps through the years. Open: Monday to Friday, 8 a.m.-4.30 p.m., weekends 1 p.m.-5 p.m.

BATH

Cairn marking the site where the "Frontenac", the first Canadian steamship to sail Lake Ontario, was launched, September 7, 1816.

BEAVERDAMS

The Beaverdams Church, built 1832, one of the oldest remaining Methodist Meeting Houses in Ontario.

BELLEVILLE

Hastings County Museum. Located at 240 Church Street, Belleville, this museum was opened in 1961 and is housed in the former County Registry Office. Displays in this museum feature items relating to the history of the area as well as the fine Couldrey collection of Victorian furniture and art, the lamp collection of Dr. John Paul, also an archives section of local historical records. Open: Mon. to Fri., 10.30 a.m.-4 p.m., weekends 1 p.m.-4 p.m.

BLIND RIVER

Timber Village Museum. This museum complex is situated on the shore of the Blind River in the town of the same name. The museum illustrates the lumbering industry and agriculture which pioneered the area, through models and artifacts, and full scale replicas of lumber camp buildings such as the blacksmith shop. Open: June 1 to Sept. 1, Mon. to Fri 10 a.m.-8 p.m., weekends 1 p.m.-5 p.m.

BOTHWELL

The Fairfield Museum. The Delaware Indian Village which originally stood on this site was established here in 1792 by Moravian missionaries. It was destroyed by an invading U.S. army in October, 1813. The museum is devoted to the story of the intrepid Moravians who began their missionary work with the Indians in 1735. Open: all year round, Mon. through Sat. 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 1.30 p.m.-7 p.m.

BOWMANVILLE

Bowmanville Museum. This fine 1861 house at 37 Silver Street features period rooms, general store, toy collection, musical instruments, area trades and crafts. Open: Late May to mid-October, daily 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., closed Mondays. Open Mondays when a holiday.

The Pioneer Home. This museum is located in Darlington Provincial Park on Lake Ontario and may be reached via interchange #73 on highway #401 between Oshawa and Bowmanville. This centennial museum is a two-storey log house restored and furnished in a manner typical of the pioneers in the area around 1820 to 1840. Open: June 15 to Sept. 15, weekends and holidays, only Sat. 1 p.m.-5 p.m., Sun and holidays 9 a.m.-12 noon and 1 p.m.-5 p.m.

BRAMPTON

Peel County Museum and Art Gallery. Ontario's first Regional Museum of the present era, depicting the unique development of agriculture, transportation and industry in Peel County and the first County Art Gallery. Located at 7 Wellington Street East in Brampton. Open: Weekends Jan. 3 to Nov. 29, 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., weekdays May 26 to Oct. 9 (and weekends) 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Closed Mondays and December. Other times by appointment.

BRANTFORD

Her Majesty's Chapel of the Mohawks, oldest Protestant church in Ontario, built in 1785. The graves of Capt. Joseph Brant and his son John Brant.

Brant Historical Museum. Situated at 57 Charlotte Street in a residential area of the city, this museum portrays early pioneer life in Brant County. Several displays are devoted to the lives of some of the area's prominent historical figures, including Joseph Brant, Alexander Graham Bell, E. Pauline Johnson, Hon. A. S. Hardy and others. Open: May to August daily except Monday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; Sept. to April, Tues., Thurs., Sat., and first and third Sundays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Group tours by appointment.

The Bell Homestead. Located on a plateau overlooking the Grand River Valley, and about one mile south of Brantford, this attractive building was formerly the home of Alexander Graham Bell. The house is furnished in the style of the period and many of Bell's inventions are displayed. Open: All year, June 1 to Sept. 30, daily 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Oct. 1 to May 31, daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Closed Mondays.

BRIGHTON

Presqu'ile Provincial Park Museum. This museum is located in a former lighthouse keeper's residence on the shore of Lake Ontario and displays illustrate early settlement, animals and birds peculiar to the region. Open: May 15 to June 27 and Sept. 2 to Sept. 15, weekends 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; June 28 to Sept. 1, daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

BROCKVILLE

Canada's oldest railway tunnel, built 1854-60. The *Court-House*, built in 1842, is the third on the site, and is one of the oldest remaining structures of its type in Ontario.

BROUGHAM

Pickering Township Museum. A museum complex comprised of several buildings including an 1859 school, an

1830 log cabin and barn, a blacksmith shop, a Bible Christian Chapel of 1853 and display barns featuring collections of steam and gasoline engines. Other exhibits include Indian artifacts and pioneer tools and utensils. Open: May 16 to June 26, and Sept. 19 to Oct. 18, weekends 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.; June 27 to Sept. 18, Mon. to Fri. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., weekends 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Special History in Action weekend Sept. 12 and 13. Other times by appointment.

BRUCE MINES

Bruce Mines Museum. Housed in a former church, this collection is composed of artifacts relating to the history of the community. Open: June 1 to Sept. 10, daily 9 a.m.-8 p.m.

BURLINGTON

Joseph Brant Museum. This replica of the last home of the Mohawk Chief Joseph Brant features a display of Indian artifacts of the district from 10000 B.C. to the present day, the life story of Captain Brant including the treasured gorget and medal presented to Brant by George III, and a collection of costumes and articles of the pioneers of Southern Ontario. Open: June 1 to Sept. 30, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Oct. 1 to May 30, Sat. and Sun. 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Other times by appointment.

CAYUGA

Haldimand Historical Society Museum. This collection of pioneer material, Indian artifacts, military equipment and natural history, all of which relates to the county, is housed in the fine old County Court-House, situated in Cayuga. Adjacent to the building, a log cabin, furnished in the style of the 1830's may be seen by visitors. Open: June 15 to Sept. 15, Mon. to Sat. 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Log cabin open Sunday only.

CHATHAM

First Baptist Church, site of John Brown's anti-slavery convention, 1858.

Chatham-Kent Museum. Overlooking Tecumseh Park, in Chatham, this museum contains a collection of pioneer articles relating to many aspects of life in the province, including ancient Indian artifacts and a rifle made by a local gunsmith in the 1860's. Open: All year. Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; first and third Sundays of the month, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

CHEAPSIDE

The Wilson MacDonald Memorial School Museum. This red brick one room school, the former S.S. No. 2 Walpole

dating from 1872 is where Canada's famous Lyric Poet, the late Wilson MacDonald, received his early education. The building has been preserved and restored as a museum in his memory, it contains a collection of articles and poetical works of the author. In this setting of a school used from 1872 to 1965, books, school equipment and other historical artifacts reflect the lives and education of early settlers and residents. Located on the Rainham Road at the junction of the Cheapside Road between Nanticoke and Selkirk, this museum may be reached from highway #3 via the Cheapside Road between Nelles Corners and Jarvis through Cheapside (MacDonald's birthplace) to the junction of Rainham Road. Open: June to Oct. 15, Sun. and holidays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., other times by appointment.

CHRISTIAN ISLAND

(In Georgian Bay). The site of *Ste. Marie II*, a Jesuit mission to the Hurons. Here remnants of the doomed Huron nation and Jesuit missionaries took refuge from the Iroquois in 1649-50.

COBALT

About 2 miles South-East of Cobalt is the site of the former home of *Dr. W. H. Drummond*, who achieved fame for his poems written in the French Canadian dialect. A cairn stands at the site.

Cobalt's Northern Ontario Mining Museum. Located on Silver Street next to the post office. This museum contains an extensive display of native silver, thought to be the finest in the world. Open: Jan. to May 30, Mon. through Sat. 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Sundays; June 1 to Sept. 30, Mon. through Sat. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Other times by appointment.

COBDEN

Ross Century School Museum. Open to the public in summer season.

COBOURG

Victoria Hall, a fine example of 19th century public building, was opened by the Prince of Wales (Edward VII) in 1860. It has an impressive old-style courtroom and ballroom.

COLDWATER

Grist Mill, built in 1833 for Indians, has been in continuous operation since that date.

COLLINGWOOD

Collingwood Museum. Housed in a former railway sta-

tion just south of the Collingwood Shipyards, the museum exhibit is devoted to illustrating pioneer life, the founding of the community and its extensive shipbuilding activities. Open: Weekends only May 15th to June 26 and Sept. 12 to October 12, 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; weekdays June 26 to Sept. 7, 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

COLLIN'S BAY

One of the oldest and finest Loyalist homes in Ontario, "*The White House*," was completed in 1793.

COMBER

Tilbury West Agricultural Museum. This museum is located in a former school building on highway #77, 3 miles south of Comber. Its displays reflect local history and the agricultural development of the area. Open: May 16 to Oct. 15, daily except Wed. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Wednesdays.

CORNWALL

United Counties Museum. This collection is contained in a fine old stone building known as the "Wood House", situated at 731 Second Street West, Cornwall. The varied exhibits include general Canadiana, household articles, furniture, clothing, maps, documents, tools, toys and examples of early local pottery. An item of particular interest is the electrical equipment installed in the Stormont Mill by Thomas Edison. Open: May 15 to July 1, Mon. to Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; July 2 to Sept. 1, Mon. to Thurs. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Fri. and Sat. 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., Sun. 1.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.; Sept. 2 to Oct. 31, Mon. to Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun. 1.30 to 5 p.m.

CORUNNA

Pilot House Museum. Located on highway #40, five miles south of Sarnia, this museum is a former pilot house restored to its original condition and illustrates life aboard ship. Included are the Officers' Quarters, Master's Quarters, Wheel House, Compass, Engine Room, Telegraph, Chart Table, Signal Flag Locker and other items. Open: June 1 to Sept. 30, weekends only 2 p.m.-4 p.m. Other times by appointment.

DESERONTO

(Tyendinaga Indian Reserve). A cairn commemorates the arrival May 22, 1784, of a band of Mohawk Indians, expelled from their Mohawk Valley homes for their service to the British Crown.

DRESDEN

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" and Museum. Located in Dresden, one mile west of highway #21, this is the former home

of Rev. Jōsiah Henson, whose early life in slavery influenced the author of the famous novel "Uncle Tom's Cabin". The displays are devoted principally to mementoes of Henson's life, and his grave may be seen adjacent to the museum. Open: April 1 to Oct. 31, daily 10 a.m. to sunset.

DRYDEN

Dryden District Museum. This collection is located in the Tourist Bureau adjacent to the "World's Largest Moose". It contains displays including such exhibits as minerals, Indian artifacts, trapping, pioneer tools, and household items. Open: May 17 to Sept. 12 daily 9 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.; Sept. 13 to May 16, Mon. to Fri. 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Closed Saturdays and Sundays.

DUNDAS

Dundas Historical Society Museum. Situated at 139 Park Street West, Dundas, this museum contains an outstanding collection of costumes, also a fine exhibit of old china and glass. A children's corner, designed especially for the younger visitors, contains many examples of toys and dolls of a bygone era. Open: All year. Mon. to Fri., 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; also May 1 to Oct. 31, open Sun. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Tours by appointment.

DUNDELA

Site of John McIntosh farm where the "*McIntosh Red*" apple was developed.

DUNVEGAN

The Glengarry Museum. Located about 35 miles from Cornwall and 6 miles west of highway #34 on the road to Dunvegan, this collection of pioneer artifacts is housed in a log building some 130 years old. Open: June 15 to Oct. 14, daily 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Closed Mondays (except public holidays when the museum will close on Tuesday).

EAR FALLS

Ear Falls Historical Museum. This museum is located on highway #105. A log building constructed as a centennial project to house displays that illustrate the progress of transportation in this northern area. Open to the public from June to September.

ELLIOT LAKE

Elliot Lake Mining and Nuclear Museum. Situated on highway #108 within the town limits, this museum contains a variety of exhibits including pioneer mining

equipment, models of uranium mine buildings, and various items relating to the natural history of the area. Open: Jan. to May and Oct. to Dec., Mon. through Fri. 8.30 a.m.-5 p.m.; June to Sept. daily 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

ELORA

Wellington County Museum. Located on Mill Street, Elora, near the Elora Gorge Park, the collection in this museum contains a variety of pioneer articles relating to the history of Wellington County. Open: Weekends only May 16 to 29; May 30 to Oct. 12 weekdays except Tuesdays (closed) 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.; weekends 1 p.m. to 9 p.m.

EMO

Emo and District Museum. Located in the Village of Emo on highway #11 between Fort Frances and Rainy River. This museum is being organized and developed by local chapters of the Women's Institute of Canada and displays pioneer items of the early settlers. Open: Daily 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. except Saturdays during the summer months.

FANSHAWE

Fanshawe Pioneer Village. This museum complex is located 5 miles east of the junction of highways #4 and #22, and 7 miles north of highway #401 at interchange #21. The village is an authentic reproduction of a typical crossroads community of the pre-railway era of the 19th century, and includes early log cabins and barn, blacksmith's and weaver's shops, carriage maker's, general store, Orange Hall and a Presbyterian Church. Open: May 18 to Sept. 2, Mon. to Fri., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., weekends and holidays, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

FENELON FALLS

Fenelon Falls Museum. This building, known as "Maryboro Lodge" was constructed in the 1830's by James Wallis, a founder of Fenelon Falls. It contains a collection of pioneer and Indian artifacts relating to the history of the community and the surrounding area. Open: June, Sept., Oct., daily 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.; July and Aug., daily 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., Wed. and Sun. evenings 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

FOREST

Forest-Lambton Museum. Located on Broadway Street, Forest, the museum includes a pioneer home, country schoolroom, a collection of fossils and many other items of interest. Open: May 24 to Labour Day, Wed., Sat. and Sun., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Other times by appointment.

FORT ERIE

Old Fort Erie. An extensive collection of military equip-

ment is housed in this reconstructed fort. A series of military posts have stood in this vicinity, the earliest of which was built by the British in 1764. The museum is located on the Niagara Parkway close to the bridge connecting the communities of Fort Erie and Buffalo. Open: May to Oct., daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Nov. 1 to April 30, daily 12 noon-5 p.m.

FORT FRANCES

The site of the North West Company's former fur trading post. On Pither's Point an early French trading post of the 17th century once stood, as this community stands beside the historic canoe route to the West.

Fort Frances Museum. This museum is located in the new addition to the Library at 363 Church Street and employs a changing display programme to illustrate the Indian era through fur trade, settlement and industrial development. Open: Sept. 1 to June 30, Mon. to Fri. 1 p.m. to 9 p.m., Sat. 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Sundays. July 1 to Aug. 31, Mon. to Fri., 1 p.m. to 9 p.m. Closed weekends.

FRANKVILLE

Kitley Historical Society Museum. This restored log house, originally built in 1840, is situated on highway #29 on the north side of the village of Frankville. Displays include furnishings and agricultural implements of early times. Open: May 23 weekend and June 27 to Sept. 1 weekends only 1 p.m.-5 p.m.

GANANOQUE

Gananoque Museum. Situated in Gananoque, this collection contains displays of Indian artifacts and pioneer tools, clothes, glass and china relating to the history of the area. Open: Daily June and Sept. 2 p.m.-5 p.m.; July and Aug. 2 p.m.-5 p.m., 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

GODERICH

Built in an interesting "star" formation in the eighteenth century. Nearby is the tomb of Dr. William "Tiger" Dunlop, founder of Goderich and famous for his ability as a woodsman, author and raconteur.

Huron County Pioneer Museum. This large collection situated at 110 North Street, Goderich, is devoted principally to telling the story of motive power from the horse to the tractor to the locomotive. Other displays relate to the history of milling in the province. Open: April 1 to Oct. 31, Mon. through Sat., 9 a.m.-5.30 p.m., Sun. 1 p.m.-5.30 p.m. Ticket office closes at 4.30 p.m. Closed Sundays during April. Other times by appointment.

GOLDEN LAKE

Algonquin Indian Museum. Located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of highway #60 in the community of Golden Lake, this museum contains a varied collection of items including: pioneer and Indian artifacts; utilitarian and ornamental objects made of wood, bark, grass, roots and leather; and a display of natural history and mineralogy. Open: May (Victoria Day) to Sept. (Labour Day) Mon., Wed., and Sat., 10 a.m.-6 p.m., Sun. 1 p.m.-8 p.m. Other times by appointment.

GRAFTON

Barnum House Museum. This fine old house, built before 1820 in the Neo-Classic style, is furnished to represent the home of a mid-nineteenth century country gentleman and is located on highway #2 about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Grafton. Open: July 1 to Sept. 18, daily 11 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. and holidays in May, June, Sept. and Oct., 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Other times by appointment.

GRAND BEND

Eisenbach Museum. This complex of five buildings, located on the site of Grand Bend's first Presbyterian Church, contains a variety of displays which include numerous pioneer artifacts pertaining to the history of the area. Open: May 1 to Oct. 31, Mon. to Sat. 10 a.m.-8 p.m., Sun. 1 p.m.-8 p.m.

GRAVENHURST

Woodwinds Historical Museum. Located two miles off highway #69 between Gravenhurst and Bala, this museum now comprises three buildings. One log building displays pioneer furniture and furnishings which belonged to early settlers in the area, while a former log church and a new modern building exhibit items and collections relating to agriculture, hunting, trapping, logging and steamboating in the region. Open: May 24 to June 27 and Sept. 2 to Oct. 13, Sat. 11 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 1 p.m.-5 p.m.; June 28 to Sept. 1, Tues. to Sat. 11 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun. 1 p.m.-5 p.m.

Segwun Steamboat Museum. This unique collection is housed in an old steamboat, the "Segwun" which used to ply the waters of the Muskoka lakes. Docked permanently at Muskoka Bay, its displays include vintage outboard motors, hand carved models of the steamship fleet and other items of historical interest. Open: May 18 to June 30 and Sept. 3 to Oct. 14, Sat. 11 a.m.-5 p.m., Sundays 1 p.m.-5 p.m.; July 1 to Sept. 2, Mon. through Sat., 11 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 1 p.m.-5 p.m.

GRIMSBY

Stone Shop Museum. Constructed about 1800 by Alan

Nixon, formerly an ensign in Butler's Rangers, this attractive old stone building contains displays relating to the history of the area, and memorabilia of the War of 1812. Open: May 9 to Oct. 10, daily 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

GUELPH

In Riverside Park, model of first house built in Guelph, 1827.

Guelph Civic Museum. This museum located at Gordon and Waterloo Street in Guelph contains displays describing local pioneer, and agricultural and industrial growth of the area. Open: Oct. to June, Fri. and Sun., 2 p.m.-4.30 p.m.; June to Oct., Tues. to Sun. 2 p.m.-4.30 p.m., Fri. evenings 7.30 p.m.-9 p.m. all year.

The Col. John McCrae Birthplace. This attractive house located on Water Street, just west of Highway #6 on the south side of Speed River in Guelph, was birthplace of a great Canadian poet, physician and artist. He is best remembered for his nostalgic poem "In Flanders Fields" written in 1915 at the Battle of Ypres in Belgium. He died in Boulonge in 1918. The house has been restored as a National Historic Site and refurbished to accommodate furnishings of the period when occupied by the McCrae family. There is a fine gallery displaying some personal belongings, sketches and manuscripts of Col. McCrae. Open: May to Nov. Tues. through Sun. and holidays 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; Winter, Sun. only 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Other times by appointment.

HALIBURTON

Haliburton Highlands Pioneer Museum. Located in the village next to Rotary Beach, includes pioneer home and a varied collection of tools and implements used in lumbering, agriculture and trapping in the area. Open: May 24 to June 22 weekends only 1 p.m.-5 p.m.; June 28 to Labour Day, daily 1 p.m.-5 p.m.; Labour Day to Thanksgiving, weekends only 1 p.m.-5 p.m.

HAMILTON

Monument in Harvey Park marking the site of fortifications on Burlington Heights built for the defence of the Niagara Peninsula.

Dundurn Castle. This 19th century mansion was built between 1832-35 by Sir Allan Napier MacNab, who became Prime Minister of the Province of Canada from 1854-56. More than 34 rooms have been restored to their former palatial splendour and culinary demonstrations take place in the restored 19th century kitchen. The castle is located in Dundurn Park on York Blvd. and is accessible from Highway #403 via the York Blvd. turn-off. Open: Labour Day to July 1, daily 1 p.m.-4 p.m.; July 1 to Labour Day, daily 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Closed Christmas Day and New Year's Day. Concerts, festivals, and

children's theatre are presented at the Cockpit Theatre and in the gardens and the courtyard from July 1 to Labour Day.

HAVELOCK

Trent River Museum. A museum complex of twelve buildings it is located on highway #30 about 3 miles south of Havelock. The displays illustrate farm and home life of the pioneer settlers of the Trent River region. Open: May 17 to Labour Day daily 9 a.m.-7 p.m.; Labour Day to Thanksgiving, daily 9 a.m.-6 p.m. Other times by appointment.

HUNTSVILLE

Four miles south, the *Madill Church*, built 1872-73. One of few remaining log churches in Ontario.

Muskoka (Huntsville) Museum. A new museum building and seven pioneer homes are located in Huntsville Park adjacent to the High School. The displays contained in these structures portray the history of Huntsville and the Muskoka area. Open: June 15 to Sept. 15, daily 1.30 p.m.-5 p.m.; July 1 to Sept. 1, evenings 6.30 p.m.-8.30 p.m. Groups by appointment.

IONA

Southwold Earthwork, the only known double-walled earthwork of Indian origin in Canada.

IROQUOIS

The Carman House. This house, which is located off #2 highway on the Carman Road to the seaway locks is one of the oldest remaining in the area and believed to be from 1825. The house is still undergoing restoration. Weaving and other crafts are demonstrated during open season. Open: April to Sept., daily 9 a.m.-9 p.m.; Oct. 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

JORDAN

Ball's Falls Conservation Area. A museum complex centered on the pioneer settlement of the Glen Elgin which prospered here until the mid 1800's. The complex includes a picturesque 165-year-old mill, two pioneer log cabins furnished in the period of the late 1700's and early 1800's, a restored apple drying shed, a lime kiln and other evidence of several early industrial activities of the pioneer Niagara community. This complex is situated close to an attractive waterfall in the Conservation Area which is located one mile south of Highway #8, at Jordan. Open: May 18 to Sept. 30, weekends and holidays 1 p.m.-6 p.m.

Jordan Historical Museum of the Twenty. Located 3 miles off the Queen Elizabeth highway in the village of Jordan, this museum comprises three buildings; the Vintage House, a stone school, and the Jacob Fry House (1815). The exhibits include pioneer farm implements, weapons, kitchenware and furniture. Of special significance is the rare giant fruit-press, which stands adjacent to the Vintage House. Open: May 9 to Oct. 25, daily 12 noon to 6 p.m.

KAPUSKASING

Kapuskasing District Historical Museum. This museum located at 18 Mundy Street in the library contains displays and memorabilia relating to local and pioneer history. Open: May 24 to Sept. 15, Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Fri., 3 p.m.-6 p.m. and 7 p.m.-9 p.m., Sat. 3 p.m.-6 p.m. Closed Wednesdays and Sundays.

KENORA

(Rat Portage). Situated on the historic canoe route to the West, this was the site of an early trading post on Old Fort Island.

Lake of the Woods Museum. Formerly the local Registry Office, this museum situated near the main intersection of Kenora, houses a collection of Indian and pioneer artifacts and extensive mineralogical display. Open: June 1 to June 12 and Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, Mon. to Fri. 1 p.m.-5 p.m.; June 15 to Sept. 15, Mon. to Sat., 1 p.m.-5 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Closed Sundays.

KINGSTON

The Shoal Tower, part of the city's former fortifications. The present barracks is on the site of the old Fort Frontenac, which was founded in 1673.

"Bellevue House" National Historic Park. This fine old Tuscan villa, built about 1840, was once the home of John A. Macdonald, later Canada's first prime minister. Situated on Centre Street it has been restored and furnished in the period of the 1840's. Two display rooms are devoted to exhibits relating to Macdonald's life and career. Open: All year. Daily 9 a.m.-6 p.m. Closed Christmas Day and New Year's Day.

Murney Tower Museum. Built in 1846 as part of Kingston's defences, this old stone Martello Tower now houses a collection of historical material relating to the military and pioneer life of the area. Open: May 15 to June 30 and Sept. 1 to Oct. 15, weekends only 11 a.m.-6 p.m.; July and August daily 11 a.m.-6 p.m.

Queen's University Geological Museum. The collection comprises exhibits of minerals, rocks and fossils from the University's department of geology. Open: Mon. to Fri. 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

Old Fort Henry. This massive fortification, once the principal military stronghold of Upper Canada, now houses an extensive collection of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and naval arms and equipment. The most colourful feature of this restored fortress is the internationally renowned Fort Henry Guard, a precision trained aggregation of Canadian university students. Displays of 19th century infantry drill, exhibitions by the fife-and-drum corps, and artillery salutes with muzzle loading cannon are a daily feature at the fort — weather permitting. The Guard performs a "Retreat Ceremonial" every Wednesday evening from 7 p.m.-9 p.m. during July and August. Open: May 15 to June 14 and Labour Day to Sept. 15, daily 9.30 a.m.-5 p.m.; June 15 to Labour Day, 9.30 a.m.-6.30 p.m.

The Royal Military College Museum (Fort Frederick). Located on the grounds of the Royal Military College of Canada, this collection is housed in Fort Frederick, an old Martello tower which once formed part of Kingston's defensive system. The displays relate the history of Fort Frederick and of the college. Open: June 6 to Sept. 7, daily 9 a.m.-9 p.m.

The Royal Canadian Signals Museum. Located at Vimy Barracks, one mile east of Kingston on highway #2. Open: Jan. 12 to May 25 and Oct. 5 to Dec. 21, Tues. to Fri. and Sun. 2 p.m.-4 p.m. Closed Mon. and Sat.; May 31 to Sept. 28, Mon. to Fri., 1 p.m.-5 p.m., weekends 1 p.m.-4 p.m.

The Corps of Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Museum. This museum is located at McNaughton Barracks on highway #2 one mile east of Kingston with displays illustrating military history as well as examples of military vehicles and guns. Open: All year, Mon., Tues., Wed., and Fri., 1 p.m.-4 p.m.

KINGSTON MILLS

The Rideau Canal, constructed 1826-32. Nearby there is a blockhouse built to guard the adjacent locks.

KIRKLAND LAKE

Museum of Northern History. The museum is located in a former mines assay building on Duncan Street near the centre of town and displays many artifacts describing early mining and settlement in the area. Open: June 1 to Sept. 30, daily 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Oct. 1 to May 31, Mon. to Fri., 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

KITCHENER

Doon Pioneer Village. This museum complex is located west from interchange #34 on highway #401. Buildings including a pioneer church, blacksmith's and cooper's shops, a general store and the Peter McArthur log cabin, are open to the public. A great variety of historical material relating to the pioneer community in this part of

the province is displayed. Open: May, Sept., and Oct., daily 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; June, July and August, daily 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

Woodside National Historic Park. This national historic site is situated at 528 Wellington Street North, Kitchener. It is the boyhood home of William Lyon Mackenzie King, one of Canada's best known prime ministers, and is furnished in late nineteenth century style to correspond with the time during which he lived in the house. Open: All year daily 9 a.m.-6 p.m.

LATCHFORD

The Latchford House of Memory. This museum situated in the community of Latchford 80 miles north of North Bay on highway #11 is a 9-room house containing a collection of domestic and other articles from the beginning of the 20th century. Also included are geological displays, lumbering tools, wagons and sleighs. Open: May 15 to Sept. 15, daily 2 p.m.-5 p.m., 7 p.m.-9 p.m.

LINDSAY

Victoria County Historical Society Museum. Located on highway #7 at the western entrance to Lindsay this museum collection is housed in two buildings. One displays Indian and pioneer material relating to the history of the area and the other, a barn, contains agricultural equipment. Open: June 15 to Sept. 1, daily 2-5 p.m. (Closed Mondays.)

LONDON

Court-House completed in 1831, and reputed to be modelled after Malahide Castle, Ireland, the birthplace of Col. Thomas Talbot, who supervised early settlement in the Lake Erie region.

The Royal Canadian Regiment Museum. Situated on the grounds of Wolseley Barracks, this museum contains fourteen colourful displays illustrating the various periods of regimental history from the North West Rebellion of 1885 to the recent Korean War. Included are contemporary backdrops and pictures, exhibits of artifacts, and uniforms relating to the period. Open: Jan. 6 to March 16, April 2 to Aug. 18 and Sept. 14 to Dec. 18, Wed. 2 p.m.-5 p.m. and 6 p.m.-9 p.m., Sun. 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

Museum of Indian Archaeology and Pioneer Life. This large collection of Neutral Indian artifacts is housed on the campus of the University of Western Ontario. Various displays illustrate the village life of the Indian. Open: All year daily 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

Eldon House. London's oldest remaining house, situated at 481 Ridout Street, was built by Capt. John Harris, R.N. in the 1830's and was given to the city by his descendants. It is preserved today as an historical mu-

seum replete with period furnishings. Open: February to November daily 2-5 p.m.

London Centennial Museum. This unique building located at 325 Queen's Avenue at Waterloo Street is built in the shape of Canada's 1967 Centennial symbol and features a frequently changing programme of exhibits related to the history and culture of London and region. Open: Mon. to Fri., 9 a.m.-9 p.m., Sat. 9 a.m.-6 p.m., Sun. 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Closed Christmas Day, New Year's Day and Good Friday.

L'ORIGINAL

The Court-House, built in 1825, is the oldest remaining building of its type in Ontario. This region formed part of the first seigneurie in what is now Ontario, the Seigneurie of L'Original.

MADOC

The O'Hara Mill Museum. This complex is located in the O'Hara Mill Conservation Area 3 miles north of #7 highway a short distance west of Madoc. Here one can see an operational water-powered "Muley Saw" sawmill of 1840, the O'Hara House built in 1848, an 1861 log school house from Elzevir Township and other exhibits of vehicles and machinery. Open: May 15 to Sept. 30, daily 9 a.m.-sunset.

MAGNETAWAN

Built in 1886, the original lock was constructed so that boat traffic could overcome the rapids at Magnetawan village.

MAITLAND

The little *Blue Church* is an interesting specimen of pioneer church architecture. Barbara Heck, founder of Methodism on the North American continent, lies buried in its cemetery.

MANITOULIN ISLAND

Archaeological discoveries of some of Canada's earliest Indian cultures have been made here at Sheguiandah.

Gore Bay — Manitoulin Historical Society Museum. The museum building, located near the Court-House at Gore Bay, was formerly the local jail. Some of the bars, doors, cells and furniture still remain. Displays illustrate pioneer life in western Manitoulin. Open: May 1 to Sept. 2. Mon. through Sat. 1 p.m.-6 p.m. Closed Sundays.

Sheguiandah. The Little Current-Howland Centennial Museum. This museum was built as a joint Centennial project of these two communities and is located in

Sheguiandah on highway #68 south of Little Current overlooking picturesque Sheguiandah Bay. Displays show collections relating to the ancient Indian culture and the history of the pioneers who settled on the island. Open: June 15 to Sept. 25, daily 10 a.m.-9 p.m.

Manitowaning. Assiginack Museum. This fine old stone building, once the local jail, now houses a display of pioneer household and agricultural items in addition to a fully equipped blacksmith's shop. The exhibit details the story of the Indian and European settlers of this region. Open: June 1 to Sept. 30, Mon. to Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Sunday 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

South Baymouth. Little Red Schoolhouse Museum. This museum is an original school building which is being restored and preserved and contains displays of local history. Open: June to September daily.

Meldrum Bay — Net Shed Museum. A collection of artifacts relating to the life of pioneer fishermen, farmers and others of this area. Open: June 15 to Sept., Mon. to Sat. 9 a.m.-12 noon, 2 p.m.-4 p.m., 7 p.m.-9 p.m. Closed Sundays except on request.

MANOTICK

The Long Island Mill (Watson's Mill). This is a restored water-powered flour and grist mill which began operations in 1860. Visitors now have the opportunity to see milling machinery typical of the period. Open: May 1 to Sept. 30, Mon. through Fri., 9 a.m.-5 p.m., weekends 1 p.m.-6 p.m.

MASSEY

Massey Pioneer Museum. This museum located on the second floor of the Public Library Building, on highway #17 in Massey, depicts the history of the community and of Fort Lacloche, as well as the story of lumbering in the area and the Indian people. Open: June 15 through Labour Day daily except Sundays 10.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m., 2.30 p.m.-5.30 p.m. and 7.00 p.m.-8.30 p.m.

MATTAWA

Cairn marks the historic canoe route from Montreal to the Great Lakes, used by early explorers and traders.

MEAFORD

Meaford Museum. Displays in this museum, which is located on Bayfield Street, Meaford, are devoted to recalling the days of early settlement in this community. Open: June 15 to Sept. 15, daily 2 p.m.-5 p.m. and 7 p.m.-9 p.m.; Sept. 16 to Thanksgiving Weekend (Canadian), weekends only, 2 p.m.-5 p.m. and 7 p.m.-9 p.m.

MERRICKVILLE

The Blockhouse Museum. This was one of the blockhouses built by Colonel John By for the defence of the Rideau Canal. It is now operated by the Merrickville and District Historical Society as a museum with displays depicting the history and the culture of that community. Open: July and August, daily 1 p.m.-6 p.m.; June 13-30 and Sept. 13-30, weekends only 1 p.m.-6 p.m.

MIDDLEPORT

"Chiefswood". Located on the Six Nations Reserve, this fine old house was the birthplace of the great Indian poetess E. Pauline Johnson. Located on highway #54, it is a literary shrine and museum devoted to this internationally known figure. Open: May 1 to Nov. 1, Mon. to Fri., 10 a.m.-12 noon, 1 p.m.-4 p.m., weekends, 10 a.m.-12 noon, 1 p.m.-6 p.m.

MIDHURST

Simcoe County Museum. Some 5 miles north of Barrie on highway #26, this museum is devoted to illustrating the story of life in Simcoe County from 2000 B.C. to the present day. Open: January to March, Sat. 10 a.m.-noon, 1 p.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 1 p.m.-5 p.m.; April, May and Sept. to Dec. Tues. through Sun 1 p.m.-5 p.m. Closed Mondays. June, Mon. through Sat. 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 1 p.m.-9 p.m.; July and August, Mon. through Sat. 9 a.m.-9 p.m., Sun. 1 p.m.-9 p.m.

MIDLAND

The Martyrs' Shrine commemorates the Martyrdom of the Jesuit missionaries killed by invading Iroquois Indians.

Huronian Museum. A new museum building, situated in Midland's picturesque Little Lake Park, houses a fine collection of early Indian artifacts as well as displays depicting pioneer and marine life in the area. Open: May 16 to Oct. 13, Mon. to Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 1 p.m.-5 p.m.

Huron Indian Village. This palisaded Indian village is located in Midland's Little Lake Park, and is an authentic recreation of a Huron community. Open: May 18 to Sept. 2, daily 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

"Sainte-Marie among the Hurons." The site of Sainte-Marie among the Hurons was a large and thriving missionary community from 1639 until it was abandoned and burned by the missionaries in 1649 when marauding Iroquois captured and killed a number of priests. The site has been reconstructed from archeological and historical evidence and illustrates European and Indian dwellings in a palisaded community. Open: May 16 to Sept. 7, daily 10 a.m.-6 p.m. and Sept. 8 to Oct. 12, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.

MILTON

Halton County Museum. This museum is designed to show county development in agriculture and life generally in county homes and villages in the period of 1800-1900. It is situated in the attractive Kelso Conservation area a short distance west of Milton. Exhibits include a farm forge and waterpower turbine. Open: Mar. 28 to Nov. 15, 2 p.m.-5 p.m.; June to Sept., 2 p.m.-5.30 p.m. weekdays, 2 p.m.-6 p.m. weekends. Closed Tuesdays. Christmas Open House Dec. 7-13 inclusive 2 p.m.- 6 p.m. Other times by appointment.

MISSISSAUGA

Lewis Bradley Pioneer Museum. Located in the Town of Mississauga's Meadow Wood Park near Lake Ontario in Clarkson and can be reached from #2 Highway south on Meadow Wood Road or Clarkson Roads. The house and park property were once owned by the Bradley family, among Toronto Township's earliest settlers, who took out land patents in 1811. This house was built about 1830 and removed from its original site, a short distance away, for preservation. Open: May 1 to Oct. 31, Friday and Sunday 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. and Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

MOOSE FACTORY

First English settlement in Ontario. Established 1673 as a trading post, it is still in operation.

Moose Factory Museum Park. This museum is located in a park area on the site of the early trading post buildings. It is comprised of a forge building, a gun powder magazine and orientation building which illustrates the story of the development of the area by Hudson's Bay Company and other agencies. Open: June 30 to Aug. 31, Mon. to Sat. 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon, 1.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 8 p.m., Sun. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.

MORPETH

Rondeau Park Museum. Situated in Rondeau Provincial Park, this exhibit details the natural and human history of the area. Open: May 17 to June 22 and Sept. 13 to Oct. 26, weekends 1.30 p.m.-5.30 p.m.; June 23 to Sept. 7, Mon. to Fri. 1 p.m.-6 p.m., weekends 1 p.m.-9 p.m.

MORRISBURG

Just east of this community is the *Crysler Farm Battlefield Park* and *Battlefield Memorial Building*, commemorating the decisive defeat of an invading American army in 1813.

Upper Canada Village. Located on highway #2 seven miles east of Morrisburg and one mile south of exit 120

from highway #401. It is a living museum portraying the evolution of life in the province from 1795 to 1860. Over 40 buildings, including churches, mills, stores, taverns, farm buildings and houses have been refurnished to portray provincial life of this period. Open: May 15 to June 14 and Labour Day to Oct. 15, daily 9.30 a.m.-5 p.m.; June 15 to Labour Day, daily 9.30 a.m.-6.30 p.m.

NAPANEE

Lennox and Addington Historical Museum. This collection of historical material is housed in the County Memorial Building, and portrays the early Indian and pioneer life of the region. Open: May 24 to Sept. 30, daily except Sunday 2 p.m.-5 p.m.; Oct. 1 to May 23, Wed. and Sat. 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

The Allan Macpherson House. This early 19th century house located by the Napanee River just north of highway #2 in Napanee, and once owned by Allan Macpherson, is now being restored to the period when he lived there (1820-40). Allan Macpherson was an important and influential figure in the early development of that area. Open: May 16 to Oct. 12, 12 noon to 5 p.m. including Sundays. Closed Mondays, July and August, Tuesday to Saturday, 1 p.m.-8 p.m.

NEWMARKET

The old *Quaker Meeting House*, erected 1810, still stands.

NIAGARA FALLS

Drummond Hill Cemetery covers part of the Lundy's Lane Battlefield, scene of a decisive battle during the War of 1812-14. Soldiers of both sides lie buried here, as does Laura Secord, a heroine of that war.

Holy Trinity Church, completed in 1846, was built on the site of an earlier church destroyed in 1839 by supporters of William Lyon Mackenzie's Rebellion.

Old St. John's Church, built about 1825 principally through the efforts of Lieut. - Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland, still stands and is now used as a parish hall.

The Antique Auto Museum. An extensive collection of over 50 vintage automobiles, displayed in period settings, this museum is situated near the Falls. Open: Oct. 1 to May 30, 10 a.m.-10 p.m.; June 1 to Sept. 30, 8.30 a.m.-12.30 a.m.

Potvin Museum. This internationally known collection of wood carvings is housed in a museum building in Queen Victoria Park. Among the exhibits are 22 scenes carved by hand with a pocket knife. Open: May 1 to Sept., daily 10 a.m.-midnight; October and November daily noon-10 p.m.

Ripley Museum. This museum located on Clifton Hill overlooking the Falls area, displays many of the odd and

unusual events in history, as collected by Robert L. Ripley. Open: April to Nov., daily 9 a.m.-12 midnight; December to March, Mon. through Fri., 11 a.m.-7 p.m., weekends 10 a.m.-11 p.m.

The Crown Jewels Exhibit. This well-known exhibit is housed in Table Rock House, adjacent to the Canadian Horseshoe Falls. Over ninety items, outstanding examples of the art of the court jeweller, are displayed. Among the collection are replicas of crowns, jewelled swords, orbs, sceptres and the gold Anointing Spoon, all part of the traditional regalia of a British coronation. Open: Jan. 1 to June 13, Mon. to Fri. 9 a.m.-5 p.m., weekends 10 a.m.-6 p.m.; June 14 to Sept. 1, daily 9 a.m.-11 p.m.; Sept. 3 to Dec. 31, daily 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

Niagara Falls Museum. Located near the Rainbow Bridge, this large museum contains four floors of historical material and unusual displays. Open: Dec. to March, weekdays 9 a.m.-6 p.m., weekends 9 a.m.-10 p.m.; April and May, daily 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; June to Sept. daily 9 a.m. to midnight; Oct. and Nov., daily 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Louis Tussaud's English Wax Museum. This well-known wax museum, the only "Tussaud" exhibit outside Britain, is located in the New Sheraton Foxhead Inn. Life-size reproductions of the world's most famous and infamous people are on display. Open: May 15 to Sept. 30, daily 9 a.m. to midnight; Oct. 1 to May 14, daily 10 a.m.-10 p.m.

Lundy's Lane Historical Museum. Situated on Ferry Street, this collection includes Indian and military artifacts and pioneer utensils, tools and instruments. Open: May 15 to Sept. 15, daily 12.30 p.m.-4.30 p.m. Groups by special appointment.

Willoughby Township Historical Museum. This museum is located on the Niagara Parkway at Weaver Road south of Niagara Falls in a former rural school building. The displays in this museum illustrate the life and times of the early settlers in the area. Open: May 17 to June 22 and Sept. 6 to Oct. 12, weekends and holiday afternoons; June 23 to Sept. 1, daily afternoons. Other times by appointment.

Hydro Hall of Memory. This display is located in the Sir Adam Beck generating station located on the Niagara Parkway 6 miles north of Niagara Falls and traces the history of the development and use of hydro-electric power in Ontario. Open: All year round. Sept. to June, daily 9 a.m.-4 p.m.; July and August, daily 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Closed Christmas, Boxing and New Year's days and Good Friday.

Oak Hall. Oak Hall is located on Portage Road South and was the estate of the late influential mining magnate, Sir Harry Oakes. Open: May 15 to Sept. 15, daily 12 noon-8 p.m.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE

Fort Mississauga is built partly of material gathered from the town burned by Americans when they abandoned it during the War of 1812.

Butler's Barracks and Butler's Burying Ground are connected with Col. John Butler and his rangers who were active in the American Revolution on the side of the Crown.

St. Mark's Anglican Church and *St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church* are fine examples of early colonial churches.

Fort George. A reconstructed late eighteenth century British military post, it is located on the Niagara Parkway near the mouth of the Niagara River. The original complex was the principal British military establishment on this frontier and saw much action during the War of 1812. Open: May 11 to June 30 and Sept. 1 to Oct. 14, daily 10 a.m.-6 p.m.; July and August, daily 10 a.m.-7 p.m.

McFarland House. Situated on the Niagara Parkway, near Niagara-on-the-Lake, this fine old brick house, built in 1800, is furnished in the style of 1800-1845. Open: May 18 to Sept. 29, daily 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

Navy Hall. Located near Fort George, this building was one of several which originally occupied the site. Built as winter quarters for the Provincial Marine late in the eighteenth century, the remaining building was used as headquarters by Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe. Open: May 11 to Oct. 14, May, June, Sept. and Oct., 10 a.m.-6 p.m.; July and August, daily 10 a.m.-7 p.m.

Niagara Historical Museum. This collection of memorabilia relating to the exciting history of the Niagara area, is housed in the province's oldest museum building. Open: May 16 to June 15, Sat. 12 noon-5 p.m., Sun. 1 p.m.-5 p.m.; June 16 to Sept. 7, daily 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

NORTH BAY

Nearby one can still follow the famous *La Vase Portages* travelled by early explorers, missionaries and fur traders.

NORTH BUXTON

Raleigh Township Museum. Located in the Village of North Buxton on County Road #6 north of highway #98. Displays depict the Elgin settlement founded by Rev. Wm. King and his work to educate and rehabilitate both his freed slaves and others who followed the original fifteen to this settlement. Open: May to October inclusive, Tues., Thurs., Sat., 1 p.m.-5 p.m. Other times by appointment.

NORWICH

Norwich and District Pioneer Museum. This museum is located in the former "Friends Meeting" building, on Stoner Street at the north end of the village of Norwich. The museum features the trek, the Quakers or "Friends" made from Dutchess County, Pennsylvania, and depicts pioneer life and Quaker culture in the district. Open: Wed., Sat., Sun. and holiday afternoons from April until the end of Sept. Other times by appointment.

OAKVILLE

Old Post Office and Thomas House Museum. These two historic buildings are located in Lakeside Park, Oakville. The Old Post Office, built before 1835, contains a collection of pioneer farm tools from Halton County, while the Thomas House, one of the community's earliest homes, is furnished in period style and includes some of the original household articles. Open: May 15 to Oct. 17, Tues. to Fri., 2 p.m.-5 p.m.; weekends 1.30 p.m.-5 p.m. Closed Mondays (unless a public holiday).

Taras H. Shevchenko Museum. Located at 1363 Dundas Street, this museum relates the life story of Shevchenko, and displays a number of his paintings and written works. Other exhibits include Ukrainian ceramics, glassware, wood carvings and Ukrainian-Canadian handicrafts, and a special section is devoted to depicting Ukrainian pioneer life in the West. Open: June 1 to August 31, weekends noon-5 p.m.; Sept. 1 to May 31, by appointment only.

OHSWEKEN

The Six Nations Indian Reserve was settled in 1784 by Indians from New York state who chose to remain living in British-held territory. *The Council House*, 1864, contains many mementoes of historical interest.

OIL SPRINGS

Oil Museum of Canada. Situated off highway #21 near Oil Springs, this collection is devoted to relating the story of the discovery of the first commercialized oil well in the North American continent. Early methods of drilling are illustrated, drilling equipment is shown, and on the grounds drill rigs have been built. Open: May 18 to Oct. 13, daily 10 a.m.-6 p.m.; Oct. 14 to 31, daily 10 a.m.-5 p.m. and weekends during November.

ORILLIA

The Champlain Monument is considered one of the finest in Canada. In nearby Medonte Township is the presumed site of the Huron village of Cahiagué, Champlain's headquarters in 1615.

Stephen Leacock Memorial Home. This attractively situated house where one of Canada's foremost authors spent much of his time, is located on Old Brewery Bay, Orillia. The displays include items of the original furniture, and a number of Leacock's manuscripts, books and letters. Open: June 10 to Labour Day, daily 10 a.m.-8 p.m.

OSHAWA

Canadian Automotive Museum. Located at 99 Simcoe Street South, Oshawa, this collection of some 40 vintage cars illustrates the story of Canada's contribution to the development of the automobile in North America. Open: Jan. to June and Sept. to Dec., Mon. through Fri. 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Sat. 10 a.m.-6 p.m., Sun. 12 noon-6 p.m.; July and August, Mon. through Fri. 9 a.m.-9 p.m., Sat. 10 a.m.-9 p.m., Sun. 12 noon-9 p.m.

Henry House Museum. This attractive old home, located at the south end of Simcoe Street, is typical of modest but comfortable homes of 1850-1880. It is presently being developed as a period house, and included in the displays are household objects of that era.

Robinson House Museum. Built in 1846 as the first home of a well-known local family, it has been restored as a museum illustrating the history of Oshawa and area. Displays include marine materials and the story of lighting in this district. Located just around the corner from Henry House.

Both museums are operated by the Oshawa and District Historical Society and are open from 2 to 5 p.m., May 2nd to November 1st, closed Mondays except on holidays, other times by appointment.

The Canadian Cabin Museum. Situated by the Macdonald-Cartier Freeway at interchange #73 (Courtice Rd.) 4 miles east of Oshawa, this settler's cabin of the 1830's has been relocated, restored and furnished authentically to that period. Open: May to Sept.

OTTAWA — Canada's capital

The Parliament Buildings.

Bytown Museum. This old stone building, constructed by Lieutenant-Colonel John By as a commissariat store, office and treasury during the building of the Rideau Canal, now houses a collection of artifacts relating to Colonel By, the canal and the history of Ottawa and vicinity. Open: May 10 to Oct. 14, Mon., Tues., Thurs., Friday and Saturday, 2 p.m.-5 p.m., Wed. 12 noon-5 p.m. Closed Sundays. Other times by appointment during June to October.

Boy Scouts of Canada Historical Museum. This museum, located at 1345 Baseline Road, is devoted to relating a portion of the life story of Lord Baden-Powell, founder

of the movement, and to the history of Scouting in Canada. Open: All year, weekdays 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sat. by appointment. Closed Sundays.

Laurier House. This fine old residence, built in 1878, is located at 335 Laurier Avenue East. It was the residence of two Canadian Prime Ministers, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King. The house is furnished in period style. Open: July 1 to Aug. 31, Tues. to Sat. 10 a.m.-9 p.m., Sun. 2 p.m.-9 p.m.; Sept. 2 to June 30, Tues. to Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

National Museum of Natural Sciences. Closed for extensive renovation. Opening dates to be announced in the press later.

National Museum of Man. Closed for extensive renovation. Opening dates to be announced in the press later.

National Museum of Science and Technology. This large museum is located in southeast Ottawa at the corner of St. Laurent Blvd. and Russell Road and illustrates the Canadian development of transportation, communications, marine, manufacturing and other areas of technology, and the physical sciences including meteorology and astronomy. Open: All year daily 9 a.m.-9 p.m. Closed Mondays Sept. to May.

The National Aeronautical Collection. This outstanding collection of aircraft is part of the National Museum of Science and Technology and is located at historic Rockcliffe Airfield in Ottawa. There are 80 aircraft in the collection illustrating world development of the flying machine with particular emphasis on Canadian Achievements. Open: May to Oct. daily 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Nov. to April. Closed Mondays.

Canadian War Museum. Located at 330-350 Sussex Drive. Historical specimens dating back to the Franco-Indian wars are displayed with related maps, photographs, flags and models. Items of special interest include a Louisbourg mortar, Lord Dorchester's coach, a Sopwith Camel and a Messerschmitt, as well as weapons of every description. The Medals Room contains one of the finest medal collections in the world. Open: Daily from 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 12 p.m.-5 p.m., open until 9 p.m. during the summer.

OTTERVILLE

South Norwich Historical Museum. This museum is located in the new municipal building in the Village of Otterville and its collection includes household and agricultural items reminiscent of early days. Open: All year, Mon. to Fri. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Other times by appointment.

OWEN SOUND

The County of Grey and Owen Sound Museum. This museum is housed in a new building somewhat unique in

museum design and is located at 975-6th Street East adjacent to the County of Grey Administration building in the south-east section of town. The displays recount the Indian and Pioneer cultures of the community. Open: Feb. 1 to June 30 and Sept. 2 to Nov. 30, Tues. through Sun. 1 p.m.-5 p.m. Closed Mondays; July and August, Mon. to Sat. 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Sun. 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

PARIS

Near Paris is *Paris Plains Church* of 1845, noted for its unique type of cobblestone construction.

PEMBROKE

Champlain Trail Museum. Most of the museum collection is housed in two old buildings. One a schoolhouse, 1838, contains exhibits relating the story of pioneer settlement and the early lumbering industry of the area. The second is a pioneer home, 1872, which is furnished in mid-nineteenth century style. Other buildings include a smoke-house, outdoor bake oven, carriage shed and workshop and a farm implement shed with pioneer agricultural machinery. Open June 1 to June 30 and Sept. 8 to Sept. 26 daily 2 p.m. to 9 p.m.; July 1 to Sept. 7 daily 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Victoria Day and Thanksgiving weekends 2 p.m. to 9 p.m.

PENETANGUISHENE

Nearby is the old Garrison Church, *St. James-on-the-Lines*, built in 1836.

Penetanguishene Museum. This museum is located in an historic building which was formerly the old store and office of the C. Beck Company Limited. Among its displays is a 1903 Oldsmobile which was the first car in the Penetanguishene area, taken there by boat from Detroit. Open: May 24-July 1, weekends 2 p.m.-5 p.m.; July 2 to Sept. 2, Mon. through Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

Penetanguishene Naval and Military Establishment 1814-1856. Reconstruction of the British Establishment on Lake Huron is now taking place. Guided tours are available, giving the visitor an insight into military and naval life as led in an outpost in Upper Canada in the early 19th Century. Open: May 17 to Sept. 1, daily 10 a.m.-6 p.m.; Sept. 2 to Oct. 13, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.

PERTH

Originally a military settlement founded in 1816 it contains many fine nineteenth century stone buildings which are still in evidence.

Archibald W. Campbell Memorial Museum (Matheson House). Situated near the corner of Gore and Foster

Streets, this collection is devoted to relating the history of Perth and the surrounding region. Open: May 5 to Nov. 1, Mon. to Sat., 10 a.m.-12 noon, 1 p.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

PETERBOROUGH

St. John's Church, built 1834-36, the oldest remaining religious structure in Peterborough County. The Court-House, of impressive Neo-Classic style, was completed in 1840. Nearby at Rice Lake are the Serpent Mounds, relics of the pre-historic Indian culture of this region.

Peterborough Centennial Museum. The interesting modern building was a community Centennial project. Overlooking the picturesque Otonabee Valley, it is situated on Armour Hill close to the famous Trent Canal lift-lock. Pioneer years and the following century and a half are illustrated by displays and pictures. Open: Winter, Tues. to Sun. 1.30 p.m.-5 p.m.; Summer, Tues. to Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 1.30 p.m.-5 p.m. Closed Mondays all year.

Century Village. This pioneer village complex is located on the Indian River in the vicinity of the *Lang Mill* Museum on the Keene Road 3 miles south of #7 highway and 6 miles east of Peterborough. The village is composed of 12 restored buildings including a store, shingle mill, blacksmith shop, church and barns, etc., from the era of Confederation. Open: Mid-May to Sept. 2, Tues. to Sun. 1 p.m.-7 p.m.; Sept. 3 to Oct. 14, weekends 1 p.m.-7 p.m. Closed Mondays except when holiday.

Lang Mill Museum. This old mill is located on the Keene Road 6 miles east of Peterborough and about 3 miles south of #7 highway in the hamlet of Lang on the Indian River and is being restored as a flour and grist-mill of the 19th century. Open: May 1 to Oct. 14, daily 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

PICTON

Nearby is the *White Chapel*, commenced in 1809, one of the province's oldest remaining Methodist meeting houses. The *Court-House*, built 1832-34, in the Greek Revival style. Nearby, old *St. Mary Magdalene's Church*, built 1825.

PORCUPINE

The original mining recorders vault is a tangible link with the birth of the great Porcupine mining district.

Porcupine Mining Museum (Outdoors). This collection of items relating to the early history of mining in the Porcupine district includes a "Little Giant" drill and a steam locomotive. Open: May 24 to Sept. 15, daily dawn to dusk.

PORT CARLING

Port Carling Pioneer Museum. This museum is now housed in a new building that has been constructed as part of that community's Centennial project and is situated in a picturesque location between the locks. Open: May and June, Sept. and October, Mon. through Sat. 11 a.m.-4 p.m., Sun. 2 p.m.-4 p.m.; July and Aug. Mon. through Sat. 11 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

PORT DOVER

Cross marks the site where *Dollier and Galinée* landed in March, 1670, and claimed the lands around Lake Erie for the King of France. A cairn marks the site where the above-mentioned explorers and seven other Frenchmen are believed to have wintered, 1669-70.

PORT ROWAN

The Backhouse (Backus) Mill and Backus Agricultural Museum. This mill, built in 1798 and the oldest remaining in Ontario is located in the Backus Conservation area 3 miles east of highway #59 and 1 mile north of Port Rowan. Nearby, a new museum building now houses a collection of agricultural implements and horse-drawn vehicles. Open: May 17 to Oct. 13, weekends 1 p.m.-8 p.m.; June, July and August, weekends and Wednesdays, 1 p.m.-8 p.m.

PRESCOTT

Nearby is the old *Windmill*, site of a battle during the Mackenzie Rebellion.

Fort Wellington National Historic Park. An old military post situated in a commanding position on the St. Lawrence River, it saw action during the War of 1812, and was a centre of activity during the 1837 Rebellion and the later Fenian Raids. Open: May 1 to Oct. 31, daily 9 a.m.-6 p.m.

PRESTON

The *Memorial Tower* on the Grand River opposite Doon was erected to commemorate the arrival of early Pennsylvania German settlers in the district in 1800.

QUEENSTON

Mackenzie's Printing House, where in 1824, William Lyon Mackenzie first published his outspoken paper "The Colonial Advocate".

Brock's Monument and the tomb of Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, who fell in the Battle of Queenston Heights, October 13, 1812.

RENFREW

McDougall Mill Museum. This museum located on the Bonnechere River in O'Brien Park in the north end of Renfrew in the Ottawa Valley was built in 1855 by John Lorn McDougall, one of Renfrew's first merchants, as a grist mill. A fine example of stone construction this old mill is slowly being converted to a museum and was first opened in June, 1969. Farming and dairy equipment used on early valley farms in the district, as well as household articles and family keepsakes donated by the local people for preservation are displayed in the original mill background. Open from June to Thanksgiving. Afternoons 1-5, and evenings 7-9.

RICHMOND

Site of an early military settlement. St. John's Anglican Church, 1823.

RIDGEWAY

Site of battle between Canadian militia and Fenian raiders, June 2, 1866.

ROCKTON

Westfield Pioneer Village. Located at highway #52, north of highway #8, this pioneer village is a re-creation of a mid-nineteenth century rural community. Comprised at present of thirteen buildings, the museum is carrying out a programme of planned expansion. The village displays tell the story of rural community life in Canada West. Open: May 20 to June 30 and Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, Sat. 12 noon-5.30 p.m., Sun. 12 noon-6 p.m.; July 1 to Aug. 31, Mon. to Sat. 12 noon-5.30 p.m., Sun. 12 noon-6 p.m.

ROCKWOOD

The Rockwood Academy. Fine old stone building constructed in 1853 as a boarding school for boys.

ST. ANDREW'S WEST

The original *St. Andrew's Church* now a parish hall was built about 1800. The adjacent pioneer burial ground contain the graves of Ontario's first prime minister, John Sandfield Macdonald and Simon Fraser, the famous explorer.

ST. CATHARINES

A statue commemorates the *Honourable W. H. Merritt*, who was instrumental in promoting the construction of the first *Welland Canal*, 1824-29.

Mountain Mills Museum. This fine old mill, situated at De Cew Falls, is water powered, and contains rollers and millstones for grinding flour and feed. Open: May 18 to Sept. 2, Tues. through Friday, 1 p.m.-5 p.m. weekends 12 noon-5 p.m.; Sept. 3 to Oct. 14, weekends 12 noon-5 p.m. Closed Mondays except when a public holiday then closed Tuesdays.

St. Catharines Historical Museum. The St. Catharines Museum is housed in the former Merritton Town Hall, which is now situated in the City of St. Catharines and located at 343 Merritt Street. Displays depict the history of the community as well as the Welland Canal. Open: Daily 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

ST. ELMO

The Glengarry Congregational Church, built 1837, is the oldest remaining chapel of this denomination in Ontario. St. Elmo was the birthplace of "*Ralph Connor*" one of Canada's most successful novelists.

ST. GEORGE

Adelaide Hunter Hoodless Homestead. The birthplace of the founder of the Women's Institute movement, this attractive old house is located near the village of St. George ½ mile west of the junction of highways #5 and #24. Open March to January, daily 2 p.m.-5 p.m.; other times by appointment.

ST. JOSEPH ISLAND

Ruins of Fort St. Joseph, 1796, which was an important British military post in the War of 1812.

St. Joseph Island Museum. This museum complex, situated on St. Joseph Island about 3½ miles from the ferry dock, is composed of an old church, a pioneer log cabin, a school and a barn. The displays describe pioneer life and the development of the settlement on the island. Open: May 24th to end of June, Wed., Fri., Sat., and Sun. 2 to 5.30 p.m. July and August, every day in the week except Monday, 2 to 5.30 p.m. Sept.: Hours same as June. Closes Oct. 1st.

ST. MARY'S

St. Mary's District Museum. A large old stone house, this museum is situated in Cadzow Park, overlooking the picturesque town of St. Mary's. The collection includes displays which depict the early settlement and pioneer life of the community. Open: June to October, Mon. to Sat. 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Other times by appointment.

ST. RAPHAEL

John Sandfield Macdonald, first prime minister of Ontario, was born in the parish, one of the oldest in the

province. The nearby church, a handsome stone structure, was commenced in 1821.

ST. THOMAS

The old Anglican church, built in 1824, is of particular interest.

The Elgin County Pioneer Museum. Located at 32 Talbot Street in the west end of the city, this fine old home, built 1848-49, was the residence of a pioneer physician. The displays, including many pioneer artifacts, relate the story of the early development of the community, and a special section is devoted to Colonel Thomas Talbot, founder of the Talbot Settlement. Open: Weekdays 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.; Sundays 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

SARNIA

The St. Clair Tunnel, built in 1891, is the first international submarine railway tunnel in North America.

SAULT STE. MARIE

The restored *Canoe Lock* was originally completed by the North West Company in 1799.

The Old Stone House (Ermatinger House). This historic structure thought to have been built before 1820 is the oldest remaining dwelling in the northern part of the province. The building, now owned by the city, is being restored and will be open June 18, 1970.

Wosguhaegun. This is a reconstruction of an early fortification of the type built during the adventurous days of the early fur trade. Open: June 15 to Sept. 2 daily 10 a.m.-8 p.m.

SCARBOROUGH

Cornell House. Located in Thomson Memorial Park (Brimley Rd. and Lawrence Ave.) Cornell House was built in 1850. It is furnished in the style of a late 19th century rural home, and displays include collections of contemporary clothes and kitchen utensils. Open: May 17 to Oct. 13, Wed. and Sat. 1.30 p.m.-5 p.m. and 7 p.m.-9 p.m., Sun. 1.30 p.m.-5 p.m. Other times by appointment.

SHARON

Sharon Temple of Peace. This uniquely designed wooden structure built prior to 1830 was the meeting place of a religious sect known as "The Children of Peace". The building now contains displays of pioneer artifacts relating to York County. Adjacent to the Temple are four structures; the driving shed, two houses and the Study

of David Willson, the founder of the sect. Open: May 24 to Sept. 30, daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sept. 30 to Oct. 12, weekends by appointment.

SHAKESPEARE

Fryfogel Inn. The Fryfogel Inn built in 1844-45 to replace a log building erected by Sebastian Fryfogel and was to become a flourishing and important stage coach stop and hotel until the railway pushed west in 1856. In the intervening years the building has seen many uses, however, it is now owned by the Perth County Historical Foundation with plans to restore the site. Currently, displays of interest about the history of the house and locality are being shown. Open: Weekends and holidays during the summer months.

SHELBURNE

Dufferin County Historical Museum. Situated in Hiland Park, over 1,600 feet above sea level, has a log house furnished in the period of 1850, a large barn with displays on upper and lower floors, a log well-equipped blacksmith shop and an Orange Hall complete with its records. A recent acquisition was the railway flag station from Crombies. Open: July 1 to Sept. 1, Tues. to Fri. 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Mon. and Sat. 10 a.m.-4 p.m., Sun. 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

SIMCOE

Eva Brook Donly Museum. Located at 109 Norfolk Street South, this historic old home contains a fine collection of fossils, Indian Artifacts, skull and tusks of Marburg Mastodon, Van Norman forge exhibit and the paintings of W. Edgar Cantelon, which portray pioneer life in Norfolk County. In addition there are microfilms of early papers and documents dating from 1783, which contain interesting information for the genealogist. Open: Mid-May to Mid-Oct. 1.30-5 p.m. Wed. to Sun. Mid-Oct. to Mid-May 1.30-5 p.m. Sat. and Sun.

SIOUX LOOKOUT

The Sarah Vaughan Library and Museum. This museum is located on 5th Avenue one block from Front Street in Sioux Lookout and shares accommodation with a library in a former service station converted for the purpose as a centennial project. The museum displays illustrate the history of the community and surrounding district. Open: All year, Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri., 3 p.m.-5 p.m., Tues., Wed., Fri. and Sat. 7 p.m.-9 p.m., Sun. 2 p.m.-4 p.m. Other times by appointment.

SOMBRA

Sombra Township Museum. Situated in the village of Sombra, this museum houses a collection of historical

artifacts relating to the history of the township. Sections of the display detail stories of the St. Clair River. Open: May 24 to Sept. 2, daily 2 p.m.-5 p.m., Sun. and holidays 2 p.m.-9 p.m.; Sept. 3 to Oct. 14, Sundays and holidays only 2 p.m.-9 p.m.

SOUTH BAY

Mariners' Memorial Lighthouse Park. As a centennial project, South Marysburgh Township erected the light from the False Duck Island Lighthouse built in 1828-29 on a new limestone tower at South Bay as a memorial to the sailors of Prince Edward County. The park is located about 10 miles south of Picton on County Road 9 at the junction of Cty. Road 13. On display in the park is a collection of marine artifacts salvaged from local waters, depicting aspects of marine history during sail and steam on Quinte waters. Open all year.

SOUTHAMPTON

Indian mission church. Site of original church where the Treaty of 1854 was signed.

Bruce County Museum. Housed in a large former school building in Southampton, this extensive collection of historical material relates to the history of Bruce County. Open: May 20 to Sept. 30, May, June and Sept. daily 2-5 p.m.; July and August, weekdays 10.30 a.m.-5 p.m., Sundays 1.30 p.m.-5 p.m.

SOUTH LANCASTER

The largest cairn in Ontario was erected on *Monument Island* by members of the Glengarry Militia in commemoration of their part in the suppression of the Mackenzie Rebellion.

STONEY CREEK

Site of a decisive battle, June 6, 1813.

Stoney Creek Museum. (Gage House). This collection of historical artifacts, relating to the history of the area, is housed in the former Gage homestead. Situated at the Stoney Creek Battlefield, this interesting old building was used as a military hospital during the War of 1812. Open: May 17 to Sept. 30, Tues. to Sat. 11 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 11 a.m.-6 p.m. Closed Mondays.

STRATFORD

Minnie Thomson Memorial Museum. Situated in the north east section of Stratford, at 186 Vivian Street, this collection is composed of household effects, antique automobiles, farm machinery and tractors, both gas and steam. Two outstanding items include an operating steam

calliope built in 1857 and an operating narrow gauge (36 inch) steam locomotive and coach on a half mile of track. Open: May 1, to November 1, daily 1 p.m.-6 p.m. Other times by appointment.

The Brocksden School Museum. The Brocksden school was erected in 1853 and of beam frame construction with soft brick fill. It was in its early life covered with board and batten which is now being restored. This museum development can be reached by travelling east of Stratford on Vivian Street and its extension for about two and a half miles. Open: Weekends and holidays during summer months.

STURGEON FALLS

Sturgeon River House. This museum is located on the Sturgeon River on the site of an original Hudson's Bay post. The museum display depicts the story of the fur trade, and the development of the area. The site may be reached by proceeding one mile west of Sturgeon Falls on highway #17 to the intersection of a County road, then south on the County road for 3 miles to the shores of the Sturgeon River and the museum. Open: June 15 to Sept. 15, daily 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

SUDBURY

In this area beside the Levack-Sudbury Road is the railway cut where Tom Flanagan noted an ore showing which preceded the development of the great nickel-copper deposits of the Sudbury Basin.

Le Musée des Archives des Jésuites à Sudbury. Located on the campus of the University of Sudbury, this museum houses material depicting local and regional history in all its aspects, as well as geological and agricultural exhibits. It forms part of the Archives and is open to the public from 9.30 a.m.-5 p.m. between Sept. and June (the University term).

SUTTON

Sibbald Memorial Museum. This attractive old house is located in Sibbald Provincial Park, on Lake Simcoe, about 5 miles east of Sutton. It was purchased by Mrs. Susan Sibbald in 1836, and the collection it houses includes historical displays of family memorabilia and items relating to the surrounding area. Open: May and June, weekends only 11 a.m.-8 p.m.; July to Labour Day, daily 11 a.m.-8 p.m.

TEETERVILLE

Windham Township Pioneer Museum. This museum project takes the form of a furnished pioneer log cabin reminiscent of the early settlers of Windham Township. Open: May 16 to Oct. 12, Hours 1.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

THAMESVILLE

Near here is the site of *Fairfield Village*, a Moravian mission to the Delaware Indians, established 1792, and destroyed by American forces after the Battle of the Thames. During the battle fought in this vicinity, October 5, 1813, the great Indian leader Tecumseh met his death.

THUNDER BAY

Site of the French post, *Fort Kaministiquia*, established in 1679. Later called Fort William, it became the North West Company's main post. Wolseley's Red River Expeditionary Force camped here, May 19, 1870. Some 40 miles from here is the site of the historic pioneer *Silver Islet Mine*.

Thunder Bay Historical Society Museum. Situated at 216 Brodie Street South, this museum contains an extensive collection of Indian artifacts, pioneer, marine and military material in addition to a series of photographs, documents and maps. Open: July 1 to Sept. 1, daily 2 p.m.-5 p.m.; Sept. to June, Mon. and Fri. 2 p.m.-5 p.m., Tues. 7 p.m.-9 p.m.

Thunder Bay Museum. This museum is situated in the Public Library on Arthur Street with displays depicting local history. Open: Sept. to June 30, Mon. 1 p.m.-9 p.m., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri. 9 a.m.-9 p.m., Sat. 9 a.m.-6 p.m. and Sun. 2 p.m.-5 p.m.; July 1 to August 31, Mon. through Fri. 1 p.m.-9 p.m. Closed Saturdays and Sundays.

Logging Museum. This museum is located in Centennial Park in Thunder Bay, and contains and describes tools and equipment used in the logging industry. In addition a full scale logging camp has been constructed in the bush nearby with authentic bunkhouses, cookhouse, stable, blacksmith and many other out-buildings. Open: May 15 to June 15, Mon. through Fri. 12 noon-6 p.m., weekends 10 a.m.-8 p.m.; June 15 to Sept. 15, daily 10 a.m.-8 p.m.; Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, Mon. through Fri. 12 noon-6 p.m., weekends 11 a.m.-7 p.m.

Founders Museum. This museum is located 1 mile south of Thunder bay on highway #61, and its collection contains a unique stove collection, internal combustion engines and many domestic items and farm implements. Open: Weekends and summer holidays.

TOBERMORY

The Peninsula and St. Edmunds Township Museum. This museum is located in an historic school building on highway #6 about a mile south of Tobermory and contains interesting displays describing the settlement and development of the area. Open: Weekends only May 16 to June 21 and Sept. 12 to Oct. 12, 1 p.m. to 9 p.m. June 27 to Sept. 7, daily 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

TORONTO

Ontario's capital. *Gibraltar Point Lighthouse*, 1808, is the oldest remaining lighthouse on the Great Lakes. *The Grange*, 1820, a fine old residence, is now part of the Art Gallery of Ontario.

The Parliament Buildings of Ontario.

St. Lawrence Hall, built in 1850, is one of the city's oldest remaining public buildings. Here, for many years, the great public events of the period were held. Part of the city's centennial programme was to restore the hall to its former grandeur and it is now open and has guided tours Wednesday to Sunday 12 noon-4 p.m.

Royal Ontario Museum. Canada's largest museum is located at the corner of Bloor Street West and Avenue Road. Three acres of galleries in the main building describe the structure of the earth, its animals (past and present) and its civilization from Babylon to early Canada. Open: All year, Mon. to Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 1 p.m.-9 p.m.

Sigmund Samuel Canadiana Building. Situated west of the Parliament Buildings at 14 Queen's Park Crescent, this museum contains the Canadiana collection of the Royal Ontario Museum and is predominantly Pre-Confederation in scope. Among the items of outstanding historical interest are oils, water-colours and prints, Canadian silver, glass, coins, medals, currency and wood sculpture representative of over three hundred years development of the decorative arts in Canada. Open: All year, weekdays, 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 1 p.m.-5 p.m.

Black Creek Pioneer Village. A living Ontario village of 22 buildings depicting the era before 1867, located 1 mile south east of Highways 400 and 7, at Jane Street and Steeles Avenue. The scenes of yesterday become alive as villagers and farm animals portray rural Ontario of more than 100 years ago. Open: April 20 to Nov. 29, Monday to Friday, May and June 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; July and Aug. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sept. and Oct. 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Nov. 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Weekends and holidays. May 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; June, July and Aug. 10 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.; Sept. and Oct. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Nov. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

"*Casa Loma.*" This baronial residence, built by Sir Henry Pellatt, a prominent soldier, industrialist and financier, resembles a medieval castle. Its unique architectural features are of great interest to visitors. Open: July and August, daily 10 a.m.-8 p.m.; September to June, daily 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

Colborne Lodge. This attractive Regency style house, built in the 1830's by John G. Howard, one of Toronto's earliest surveyors and engineers, is situated in High Park. Original Howard furnishings which include numerous Canadian oil paintings and water-colours executed by Mr. and Mrs. Howard. Open: May 15 to Labour Day, Mon. to Sat. 9.30 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 12 noon-5 p.m.; Labour

Day to Dec. 31, weekends only 12 noon-5 p.m. Closed Jan. 1 to May 14.

H.M.C.S. "Haida". This museum is actually a former Royal Canadian Navy destroyer, afloat and located in the dock area at the foot of York Street. Open: May 1 to Nov. 30, daily 10.30 a.m.-sunset and Dec. 1 to April 30, weekends only, 10.30 a.m. to sunset. Other times by appointment.

NOTE: Ship may be closed without notice when inclement weather causes unsafe deck conditions.

Mackenzie House. The latter-day home of William Lyon Mackenzie, Toronto's first mayor and leader of the ill-fated Rebellion of 1837 in Upper Canada, this quaint and charming house is situated at 82 Bond Street. It is furnished in the style of the 1850's and contains many interesting historical mementoes of one of Canada's most colourful figures. Open: May 1 to Labour Day, Mon. to Sat. 9.30 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 12 noon-5 p.m.; Labour Day to April 30, Tues. to Sat. 9.30 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 12 noon-5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Marine Museum of Upper Canada. Located in the Canadian National Exhibition grounds, this museum building was once the officers' quarters of "Stanley Barracks" and was constructed in 1840. It now houses displays depicting the exploration of central Canada, and the development of shipping on the inland waterways of the Great Lakes Basin and St. Lawrence River. Open: May 1 to the opening of the Canadian National Exhibition, Mon. to Sat. 9.30 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 12 noon-5 p.m.; during C.N.E. Mon. to Sat. 9.30 a.m.-10 p.m.; Sun. 1.30 p.m.-10 p.m.; Labour Day to April 30, Tues. to Sat. 9.30 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 12 noon-5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Old Fort York. Situated north and east of the Canadian National Exhibition gates and Lakeshore Blvd., this old military post was established in 1793. It played a prominent role in the War of 1812 and the historical displays within the museum are devoted to relating the story of those stirring times. Other displays are concerned with the history of the surrounding area. The colourful Fort York Guard, dressed in scarlet uniforms of early nineteenth century style, parade on the grounds. Open: May 1 to Labour Day, daily 9.30 a.m.-5 p.m.; and in July and Aug., Wed. and Sun. evenings to 9.30 p.m.; Labour Day to April 30, Tues. to Sat. 9.30 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 12 noon-5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

Ontario Science Centre. This vast complex is the salute of the Province of Ontario to the nation's first century of Confederation and combines the characteristics of a museum, school, university and exhibition. The scientific and technological display programme emphasizes viewer participation by providing presentations that allow visitors to touch and activate various displays. Located in the green belt of the Don Valley the Centre is accessible from Don Mills Road and Eglinton Avenue East. Open: All year, daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Fri. to 10 p.m. Closed Christmas Day only.

Scadding Cabin. Located on the Canadian National Exhibition grounds, south of the Dufferin Street entrance, this old log cabin is the oldest remaining building in Toronto. It was removed to the C.N.E. grounds by the York Pioneer and Historical Society, and is preserved as an example of a late 18th century pioneer residence. Open: June 29 to August 15, weekends and holidays 3 p.m.-9 p.m.; August 16 to September 2, daily 10 a.m.-9 p.m.

Todmorden Mills Museum Park. An important mill site of the early days, this park now presents a portrayal of the past through three historic buildings. These include: the Parshall Terry House of the early 19th century has been restored and refurnished to reflect living conditions of that era. The Helliwell House, which is of a later period, is also restored and refurnished. In addition a former brewery building has been reconstructed and used as an historical museum. The site is located at 1867 Pottery Road and is accessible from Broadview or Bayview Avenues. Open: May 19 until after Thanksgiving, weather permitting, 1 p.m.-dusk Tuesdays through Sundays. Open also on Mondays of public holidays. Large parties should telephone in advance for appointments.

TYRCONNEL

St. Peter's Church, built in 1827. Colonel Thomas Talbot, founder of the "Talbot Settlement" lies buried in the churchyard.

UXBRIDGE

The Country Heritage Museum. This museum is the former Scott Township Municipal Hall built in 1860 which was moved to its new site for preservation in 1968. The collection and displays depict the growth and development of the township from pre-confederation days. The museum is located on the 6th Concession of Scott Township 7 miles north and 1¼ miles west of Uxbridge, also accessible from highway #48 via Herald Road near Mount Albert to County Road # 11 to the 6th Concession of Scott Township then North to the site. Open: May 16 to Nov. 1 weekends and holidays. Other times by appointment.

WASAGA BEACH

Museum of the Upper Lakes. This new museum development is located in Wasaga Beach, on Nancy Island in the Nottawasaga River. The British schooner "NANCY" of the War of 1812 was trapped in the Nottawasaga River and in the ensuing engagement was destroyed. Her remains now rest in front of the main building. The museum houses models and artifacts dealing with the marine history of the Upper Great Lakes and some marine aspects of the War of 1812. A sound and graphic presentation in the theatre portrays the destruction of the schooner "NANCY" and the subsequent capture of

two of the American attacking vessels by the British. Open: May 16 to Sept. 7, daily 10 a.m.-6 p.m.; Sept. 8 to Oct. 12, daily 10 a.m.-5 p.m.

WATERLOO

The first school house built in Waterloo County is on display in Waterloo Park.

WAUBAUSHENE

Near here is the site of St. Ignace, a Huron Indian village, where the Jesuit Martyrs *Brébeuf* and *Lalemant*, were tortured and killed by invading Iroquois in 1649.

WAUPOOS

Marysburgh Museum. Located 5 miles east of the Glenora Ferry and 10 miles from Picton, this collection of historical artifacts and illustrative material is preserved in the "Rose House". The displays are devoted to telling the story of the settlement and development of Marysburgh. Open: June 1 to June 30, by appointment only. July 1 to July 31, daily 2 p.m.-5 p.m. and 7 p.m.-9 p.m.; Aug. 1 to Sept. 3, daily 2 p.m.-5 p.m.; Sept. 3 to Sept. 30, weekends 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

WELLINGTON

Wellington Community Museum. This museum is housed in a building that was originally a Meeting House of the Society of Friends. Displays depict the history of Wellington and surrounding community. Open: May 24 to June 30 and Sept. 15 to Thanksgiving, weekends and holidays only; July 1 to Sept. 14, Tues. to Fri. 1 p.m.-5 p.m.; weekends 1 p.m.-5 p.m. and 7 p.m.-9 p.m. Other times by appointment. Closed Mondays unless a holiday.

WEST MONTROSE

The last of the covered bridges in Ontario. Still in use, it stands as a reminder of a past era.

WESTPORT

Rideau District Museum. Displays in this museum illustrate pioneer life and development in the Rideau district, and are housed in the Joseph Shillington Blacksmith's Shop (1873). Open: June 1 to Sept. 30, daily 1.30 p.m.-4.30 p.m.

WICKLOW

The oldest remaining Baptist Church in Ontario, built in 1824.

WILLIAMSTOWN

North West and Loyalist Museum. This museum is housed in a Georgian style building of 1862 which was a former school. The displays tell the story of the North West Company and the men from the area who formed it in the colourful and competitive days of the fur trade, as well as the Loyalists who settled in the area following the American Revolution. Open: June 1 to Oct. 13, Tues. through Sun. 1.30 p.m.-5.30 p.m. Closed Monday except when statutory holiday, then closed Tuesday.

WINDSOR

A cairn marks the point where Major-General Isaac Brock embarked in August, 1812 to cross the river and capture Detroit from the Americans.

Hiram Walker Historical Museum. Located at 254 Pitt Street West, this fine old house was built by Colonel François Bâby shortly before the War of 1812. During that conflict it was used as headquarters by General William Hull, commander of the invading U.S. forces. The displays are devoted to illustrating the Indian and pioneer European heritage of the Windsor area. Open: Jan. 2 to Nov. 30, Tues. to Sat., 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun. and holidays, 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Closed Mondays, Easter weekend and the month of December except between Christmas and New Year's.

WHITE LAKE

Waba Cottage Museum. This museum is a reconstruction of the home on the shores of White Lake occupied by the first Laird, who settled McNab Township. It is located in the Village of White Lake, nine miles southwest of Arnprior. Displays illustrate furnishings and furniture of the early settlers in the area. Open: May 24 to June 29 and Oct. 12 and 13, 1 p.m.-5 p.m.; July 1 to Sept. 28, Tues. to Sun. 12 noon-5 p.m. Closed Mondays.

WOODSTOCK

Old St. Paul's Church was built in 1834 shortly after the founding of the community.

The Oxford Museum. Situated in the historic Old Town Hall, built 1851-52 on City Square, this museum is housed in one of Ontario's most attractive old municipal buildings which some years ago was designated a national historic site. The large collection of artifacts illustrates the story of the settlement and development of Oxford County. Open: September to June, Tues., Thurs., Fri., and Sat., 2 p.m.-5 p.m.; July and August, Mon. to Fri. inclusive. 10 a.m.-12 noon and 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

WYOMING

Pioneer Power Museum. This museum is located on highway #7 about 12 miles east of Sarnia and displays engines, both internal combustion and steam as well as antique vehicles. Open: daily 10 a.m.-9 p.m.

ONTARIO HISTORICAL PLAQUES

Since 1956 the Ontario Department of Tourism and Information and Public Records and Archives have been commemorating subjects of historical significance relating to this province by means of provincial plaques. These subjects include sites, structures, individuals and events. While it is hoped that the plaques will attract visitors to our province, they are intended primarily to remind our own citizens of their historical heritage and to keep alive some detailed knowledge of specific events which might otherwise be forgotten or misinterpreted.

Although it is sometimes difficult in practice to make a sharp distinction, these plaques are selected primarily to commemorate subjects of provincial or general interest. Since the number of subjects that can be researched and marked in any one year is limited, there remains a wide field embracing other historical subjects of more specialized or local interest which it is felt should be commemorated by other agencies or organizations, such as municipalities, historical societies, church associations, service clubs or family societies.

In its selection of subjects to be commemorated, as well as in the choice of final inscriptions, the department relies on the recommendation of the Archaeological and Historic Sites Board of Ontario. This advisory board, which reports to the *Minister of Public Records and Archives*, includes twelve individuals appointed from outside the Public Service. They include professional historians and archaeologists, as well as other persons noted for their interest in local history. The Board holds monthly meetings from October to June, and during the summer months a Board representative attends and speaks at each of the public plaque unveiling ceremonies. The present Chairman is Mr. W. H. Cranston of Midland, and the Co-Chairman is Dr. J. M. S. Careless of the Department of History at the University of Toronto. Basic historical research on the subjects selected by the Board is carried out by the Historical Branch of the Provincial Archives.

The Board gives careful consideration to all suggestions for provincial plaques brought to its attention. In some instances, however, it recommends that these subjects should be marked by local organizations, while in others a considerable delay may be inevitable because of the difficulty of verifying certain relevant facts or the necessity of concentrating research on previous requests. A public unveiling ceremony is held in connection with the unveiling of each plaque, and a news release is prepared for distribution to the public media containing an historical summary of the subject being commemorated. As a matter

of general policy, the department leaves the sponsorship and arrangement of the unveiling ceremonies to a local organization.

By the end of 1969 a total of 597 plaques had been erected, and it is expected that this programme will continue in the foreseeable future at the rate of at least 40 a year. A standardized aluminum alloy type of plaque is used with raised gold lettering on a blue background. Save in exceptional circumstances, where physical location may necessitate a wall plaque, a double-faced free standing marker is used. (The department does not erect stone cairns.) In certain instances, particularly when the plaque is located in a predominantly French speaking area, the inscription is repeated in French.

The following list of plaques erected to the end of 1969 is arranged under the various Counties, Districts and Regions of Ontario in which they are located. Exceptions to this arrangement will be noted in the case of Metropolitan Toronto, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The brief descriptive notes appended are intended merely to give the prospective visitor a general indication of the subjects concerned. They are not copies of the actual inscriptions on the plaques. If persons interested in any specific subject commemorated wish to receive more detailed background information, this can be obtained by writing to the Historical Branch, Department of Public Records and Archives, Parliament Buildings, Toronto 5, Ontario.

*Indicates plaques with both English and French texts.

ALGOMA

Colonel John Prince 1796-1870 – Prince commanded the local militia in the Windsor area during the rebellion of 1837-38 and his summary execution of several Americans who, sympathizing with William Lyon Mackenzie, had invaded Upper Canada, precipitated an international crisis. Prince later became the first judge of the Algoma District. (Bellevue Park, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.)

The "Chicora" Incident 1870 – Describes the crisis which occurred when the United States refused to allow Colonel Garnet Wolseley's Red River expedition to pass through the locks at Sault Ste. Marie. (Near Canadian locks, Sault Ste. Marie.)

Superior's First Shipyard – Commemorates the site where Louis Denis, Sieur de la Ronde in 1735 launched the first ship to sail Lake Superior. This site was later used for the same purpose by the famous fur trader Alexander Henry. (Pointe aux Pins, west of Sault Ste. Marie.)

The Bruce Mines – This plaque commemorates the first commercially successful copper mine in Canada. The original claim was filed in September, 1846, and production commenced 1847-48. (Grounds of Museum building in Bruce Mines.)

American Raid on Sault Ste. Marie 1814 – Describes an event which occurred on July 20, 1814 when a U.S. raiding force of about 150 soldiers and sailors destroyed the strategic North West Company depot on the north shore of the St. Mary's River. (Near the east end of the Canadian locks, Sault Ste. Marie.)

The Trans-Canada Highway – Commemorates the building of this highway which crosses Canada from coast to coast. Stretching almost 5,000 miles, it was officially opened September 3, 1962. (Highway 17, Chippewa River, 38 miles north of Sault Ste. Marie.)

The Precambrian Shield – Describes a rock formation which is among the oldest of the Earth's crust and occupies some two-thirds of the surface area of Ontario. (Cavers Lookout, Highway No. 17, 10 miles west of Rossport.)

Capture of the "Tigress" and "Scorpion" – Describes an incident in the War of 1812 when two United States warships were captured by a party of seamen, soldiers and Indians from the British post at Michilimackinac. (Municipal Park, Thessalon.)

BRANT

E. Pauline Johnson 1861-1913 – Commemorates the well-known Mohawk Indian poetess who was born on the Grand River Reserve near Brantford. (At her birthplace "Chiefswood" on the Grand River Reserve.)

St. Paul's, H.M. Chapel of the Mohawks – The first Pro-

testant church erected in what is now Ontario, built with the aid of a grant from George III, obtained through the efforts of Joseph Brant. It served the loyal members of the Six Nations who moved to the Grand River after the American Revolution following the loss of their lands in upper New York State. (Brantford.)

Duncombe's Uprising 1837 – Dr. Charles Duncombe was the leader of the "Patriots" in southwestern Ontario. He rallied a force at the village of Scotland to support William Lyon Mackenzie in December, 1837, but it dispersed on receipt of the news of Mackenzie's defeat at Montgomery's Tavern. (Village of Scotland.)

Tom Longboat 1886-1949 – Honours the great Indian athlete who won the Boston Marathon in 1907 and represented Canada in the Olympic games in 1908. (Grounds of Six Nations Council House, Ohsweken.)

Adelaide Hunter Hoodless 1858-1910 – Commemorates the founder of the Women's Institutes of Canada. (About one mile west of St. George on concession road leading off Highway No. 24.)

"King" Capron 1796-1872 – Commemorates the founder of Paris, Ontario. (Grounds of his former home on Homestead Avenue, Paris.)

Paris Plains Church 1845 – Marks an early church of unusual cobblestone construction. (Three miles north of Paris and east of Highway No. 24A.)

Battle of Malcolm's Mills 1814 – Marks the site of a clash on November 6, 1814 between a force of Canadian militia and an invading American army led by Brigadier-General Duncan McArthur. (Community Park, Oakland.)

Captain John Brant 1794-1832 – A famous chief of the Six Nations and son of Captain Joseph Brant. A veteran of the War of 1812, he was the first Indian to be appointed Superintendent of the Six Nations, and the first Indian to be elected to the legislative assembly. (In front of the Council House, Ohsweken.)

Augustus Jones – One of the province's best known pioneer land surveyors, he commenced his work in the Niagara Peninsula in 1787. He surveyed vast areas of what is now southwestern Ontario, as well as Dundas Street and Yonge Street. After the War of 1812, he settled in what is now Brant County. (County Courthouse, Brantford.)

Rev. Peter Jones 1802-1856 – The son of Augustus Jones and a Mississauga chief's daughter, Peter Jones was an eminent Methodist missionary and a renowned preacher. He converted many of Upper Canada's Indians and translated the Gospels and a number of hymns into the Ojibwa language. This plaque is erected in front of the home which he built in Brantford. ("Echo Villa", Colborne Street East, Brantford.)

Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen 1857-1943 – Commemorates Canada's first woman medical graduate, who was born in Mount Pleasant, and her mother, Dr. Emily Stowe, the first woman physician to practice in Canada. Both were prominent in the struggle for female suffrage. (Mount Pleasant Public School.)

Sara Jeannette Duncan 1861-1922 – Born in Brantford, this Canadian novelist published some nineteen books and obtained international recognition. One of her novels, "The Imperialist" deals with various aspects of contemporary life in her home town. (96 West Street, Brantford.)

Honourable Arthur Sturgis Hardy 1837-1901 – Commemorates Ontario's fourth prime minister, who was born at Mount Pleasant. (Brant Historical Museum, Brantford.)

The Honourable Harry C. Nixon 1891-1961 – Commemorates Ontario's thirteenth prime minister who was first elected to the Ontario legislature in 1919, and at his death had served 42 years in the provincial parliament. (In front of the Nixon farm near St. George.)

The Honourable George Brown 1818-1880 – An eminent publisher and statesman, Brown was one of the principal architects of Confederation. In later years he retired to his farm-estate "Bow Park" near Brantford. (Cainsville, south side of Highway No. 2.)

"Mohawk Village" – Shortly after the American Revolution a group of about 450 Mohawk Indians, led by Capt. Joseph Brant, settled on part of the site of present day Brantford. They ceded the land to the Crown in 1841, and moved to the newly-created Six Nations Reserve. (Adjacent to the Mohawk Chapel, Brantford.)

BRUCE

Sir William Hearst 1864-1941 – Ontario's seventh prime minister, he served as minister of lands, forests and mines in Sir James Whitney's administration and succeeded him following the latter's death in 1914. (The Legion park, Village of Tara.)

The Saugeen Indian Treaty 1854 – On October 13, 1854, the last large transfer of land in the southern part of the province took place under a treaty between the Saugeen and Newash bands of Ojibwa Indians and the government. By its terms the Indians surrendered most of the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula which was shortly thereafter opened to white settlement. (At the Indian Mission Church, Saugeen Reserve, near Southampton.)

David Brown Milne 1882-1953 – One of Canada's outstanding artists, Milne was born in Burgoyne, Bruce County. His works, largely impressionistic and calligraphic in style, may be found in many of the larger Canadian art galleries. (Horticultural Society Park, Paisley.)

Sergeant John Pearson, V.C. 1825-1892 – Born in England, Pearson served in the Crimean War and won his decoration for outstanding gallantry during the Indian Mutiny. He later emigrated to Canada and settled near Lion's Head. (Memorial Park, Lion's Head.)

"The Allenford Pow-wow" 1855. Describes a dispute between the Saugeen Indians and the government which arose over land titles and the precise boundaries of the Indians' Reserve. The problems were resolved as a result of a meeting between the contesting parties held at the site of Allenford. (Allenford, near St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.)

COCHRANE DISTRICT

Porcupine Mining Area – Commemorates the origin and growth of the largest gold mining camp in the Western Hemisphere. (Porcupine, Whitney Township, near Timmins.)

Frederick House 1785 – Commemorates an early Hudson's Bay Post founded by Philip Turnor, a prominent figure in the history of that company. (At Barber's Bay on Highway No. 610 east of Timmins.)

The De Troyes Expedition 1686 – Describes a remarkable military expedition sent from Montreal through the wilderness to attack the Hudson's Bay Company trading posts on James Bay. It was led by the Chevalier Pierre de Troyes, and included the famous Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville. (Beside 4th Avenue, Ansonville, within boundaries of Iroquois Falls.)

The Forty-Ninth Parallel – This plaque marks the point at which the 49th parallel of latitude crosses the highway. This line forms the southern and international boundary of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and mainland British Columbia. The inscription relates the history of its selection by Britain and the United States, including the bitter dispute over this boundary in the Oregon Territory. (Highway No. 11, 4 miles south of Cochrane.)

The Founding of Cochrane – Commemorates the founding of this community whose site was chosen and named in 1907. Clearing of the townsite began the following year and incorporation took place in 1910. (On grounds of Department of Highways office, Cochrane.)

Moose Factory – Commemorates the second oldest post built by the Hudson's Bay Company. Constructed in 1673, it was captured by the French in 1686 and formally returned to the H.B.C. by the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It has long been the Company's principal establishment on James Bay. (Moose Factory.)

Sergeant Aubrey Cosens, V.C. 1921-45 – Honours one of Ontario's Victoria Cross winners who was born in Latchford. He won the Commonwealth's highest award for valour during the bitter fighting in Holland in 1945. (Adjacent to Highway No. 11 just south of its northernmost junction with No. 67.)

The Great Fire of 1916 – Describes this holocaust which destroyed 500,000 acres including the settlements of Porquis Junction, Iroquois Falls, Kelso, Nushka, Matheson and Ramore. (Highway No. 11, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of Matheson.)

Kenogamissi Post – Established by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1794 to counteract fur trading activities of the North West Company in the area, it had a successful and sometimes lucrative existence until its closing in 1822. (Kenogamissi Lake, southwest of Timmins, off Highway No. 144.)

Henry Hudson – This famous navigator made several trips of discovery including one up the Hudson River as far as the site of Albany. In 1610 he discovered Hudson's Bay and wintered there 1610-11. In June, 1611, his mutinous crew set him adrift in a small boat with his son and seven others. They were never seen again. (Centennial Park, Moose Factory.)

**The Founding of Kapuskasing/La Fondation de Kapuskasing* – One of Northern Ontario's earliest planned industrial communities, it was the site of a large prisoner-of-war camp during World War I. (In front of the Canadian National Railway Station, Kapuskasing.)

The Arctic Watershed. Marks the area where the height of land crosses highway #11. From this point waters flowing northward empty into James Bay, while south of it they form part of the Great Lakes drainage system. (Beside Highway #11, nine miles north of Kenogami Lake.)

DUFFERIN

The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway – This pioneer railway, which was promoted by a group of enterprising Toronto merchants, received its charter in 1868. It originally used narrow gauge track and ran from Weston to Owen Sound. Standard gauge was substituted, 1881-1883, and it was absorbed by the C.P.R. in 1884. (Beside C.P.R. station, Orangeville.)

Horning's Mills – This early settlement dates from 1830 when Lewis Horning located in the vicinity and built a sawmill and grist-mill. These pioneer industries formed the nucleus of the present community. (On the grounds of the Presbyterian Church, Horning's Mills.)

DUNDAS

Sir James Pliny Whitney 1843-1914 – Born in Williamsburg Township, he succeeded G. W. Ross in 1905 and

became Ontario's sixth prime minister. (On grounds of Holy Trinity Church, near Morrisburg.)

John McIntosh – Commemorates the discoverer of the world-famous McIntosh Red Apple, who emigrated from New York State to Upper Canada in 1796. He obtained an underdeveloped farm lot on Concession V, Matilda Township, in 1811, and there found the apple seedlings from which he and his descendants propagated this renowned fruit. (In Dundela, Dundas County.)

Battle of Crysler's Farm 1813 – An account of a battle between a British and Canadian contingent of about 800 men and a large U.S. force of some 4,000 men which took place on November 11, 1813. The hard-fought engagement resulted in the Americans' withdrawal. This reverse, combined with the defeat of another U.S. invading force at Chateauguay, saved Canada from conquest in 1813. (At the main entrance to Crysler's Farm Battlefield Park, near Morrisburg.)

DURHAM

Lt.-Col. Charles R. McCullough 1865-1947 – Commemorates the founder of the first Canadian Club. (Library Building, Bowmanville.)

Robert McLaughlin 1836-1921 – In commemoration of a pioneer of the Canadian vehicle industry, who started to build cutters in 1867. His business prospered, and in 1877 he moved to Oshawa where it became the largest carriage works in the British Empire. In 1907 the McLaughlin Motor Car Company was formed, and the following year began to assemble some of the earliest automobiles produced in Canada. (At Ewart McLaughlin's farm, Con. VII, Darlington Township.)

The Baldwin Homestead – A plaque to commemorate the well-known Baldwin family. Robert Baldwin, Sr. settled in Clarke Township after emigrating from Ireland in 1798. His son, Dr. W. W. Baldwin, was a prominent lawyer and physician and became a leading political reformer. His grandson, Robert Baldwin Jr., was joint premier of the Province of Canada, 1842-43 and 1848-51. (Clarke Township, Durham County. At the mouth of Wilmot Creek, south of Highway 401 and just west of Newcastle.)

Bluestone House 1834 – This fine old home, built by John David Smith, a prosperous Port Hope merchant, is an outstanding example of Greek Revival architecture. (Dorset Street, Port Hope.)

Newcastle Fish Hatchery 1868 – The first fish hatchery in the province and one of the earliest in North America, it operated until 1914. (Site of the hatchery, Clarke Township near junction of Highways No. 2 and 115.)

Founding of Port Hope – This town derives its origin from a group of settlers brought to the area in 1793. Its

name was adopted in 1818 despite local pressure to call it "Toronto". (On the grounds of the Port Hope Town Hall.)

ELGIN

St. Thomas Church 1824 – Commemorates one of the earliest churches in the Talbot Settlement. Constructed on land donated by Captain Daniel Rapelje, the founder of the community. (Grounds of St. Thomas Anglican Church, St. Thomas.)

Captain Daniel Rapelje 1774-1828 – Commemorates the founder of St. Thomas. (City Hall, St. Thomas.)

Dr. Charles Duncombe 1791-1867 – Commemorates the life of this pioneer physician, who with Dr. John Rolph, opened the province's first medical school in 1824 at St. Thomas. A prominent political reformer, he raised an insurgent force during the Rebellion of 1837 and was forced to flee to the United States. (Elgin County Pioneer Museum, St. Thomas.)

The Talbot Road – This pioneer highway was first surveyed in 1804 by John Bostwick under the supervision of Colonel Thomas Talbot, founder of the Talbot Settlement. Parts were re-surveyed in 1809 by Mahlon Burwell and extensions run to the north and west. When completed it ran from Waterford to Amherstburg and was one of the earliest and most successful roads in the province. (Beside Talbot Road West, three miles from St. Thomas.)

Honourable John Rolph, M.D. 1793-1870 – One of Upper Canada's outstanding historical personalities, he was a lawyer, physician and a leader in the struggle for political reform. (On Talbot Road West at entrance to former Rolph homestead.)

Lieutenant-Colonel John Bostwick 1780-1849 – Born in Massachusetts, he was the son of a Loyalist and came to Upper Canada as a child. He served as sheriff of the London District, as a deputy surveyor and laid out some of the earliest roads in the Talbot Settlement. Granted land at the mouth of Kettle Creek, he founded the community of Port Stanley. (At Christ Church, Port Stanley.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Mahlon Burwell 1783-1846 – An eminent surveyor and intimate of Colonel Thomas Talbot, he was responsible for laying out the Talbot Road. His extensive surveys in southwestern Upper Canada prepared the way for settlement. He served some twenty years in the legislative assembly, and the community of Port Burwell was named in his honour. (At village clerk's office, Port Burwell.)

The Edison Homestead – Marks the site of Samuel Edison's former home. A Loyalist from New Jersey, he moved to Nova Scotia in 1783, and settled in Upper Canada in 1811. He fought in the War of 1812, but his son Samuel Jr. supported the Reformers in the Rebellion of 1837.

Forced to flee to the United States, the latter settled in Milan, Ohio. There his son, Thomas Alva Edison, the noted inventor, was born on 11 February, 1847. (At Vienna.)

The Sparta Settlement – In 1813, Jonathan Doan, a Quaker from Pennsylvania, settled in Yarmouth Township. There he acquired over 3,000 acres of land, and in 1815 returned to Pennsylvania, where he persuaded a group of his co-religionists to settle in Yarmouth. Doan built a sawmill, grist-mill and tannery, which formed the nucleus of the settlement, and he provided land for a Meeting House which was completed in 1821. (At Friends' Cemetery, Sparta.)

Ellis Wellwood Sifton, V.C. 1891-1917 – Honours this Canadian soldier who, during the attack on Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1917, destroyed an enemy machine-gun post single handed thus saving the lives of many of his comrades. In carrying out this gallant act, he was killed and awarded the Victoria Cross posthumously. (St. Peter's Church, Tyrconnell.)

Honourable Mitchell F. Hepburn 1896-1953 – Commemorates Ontario's eleventh prime minister who held that office 1934-1942. (Mitchell F. Hepburn Park, St. Thomas.)

Trinity Anglican Church 1836 – This attractive frame building was constructed in the simple early Gothic Revival style, and is a good example of a pioneer church of the 1830's. (On the grounds of Trinity Anglican Church, Port Burwell.)

ESSEX

Hull's Landing 1812 – Describes the invasion of Essex County by a United States force commanded by Brig. Gen. William Hull at the commencement of the War of 1812. (Riverside Drive East, Windsor.)

Capture of the "Anne" 1838 – Commemorates the grounding and capture of the rebel schooner "Anne" which had been bombarding the Canadian shore in the vicinity of Amherstburg. Her crew was taken prisoner by Canadian militia. (At Elliott's Point on Highway No. 18 just south of Amherstburg.)

Colonel Matthew Elliott 1739-1814 – Commemorates one of the prominent Loyalists who settled in what is now Essex County after the American Revolution. Much of his career was spent in the Indian Department where he played an important role in the difficult negotiations with the Indian tribes of that period. (On site of his former home at Elliott's Point south of Amherstburg.)

Fighting Island 1838 – Commemorates a skirmish which took place on February 25, 1838 between a force of rebel sympathizers led by "General" Donald McLeod and a detachment of British and Canadian troops. The "Patriots" had crossed from the American side of the

Detroit River and occupied Fighting Island. (Youth Centre Park, La Salle.)

The Battle of Windsor 1838 – A group of William Lyon Mackenzie's supporters, who had crossed the river from Detroit, was defeated by local militia under Colonel John Prince. The latter executed four of the invaders who had been taken prisoner, thereby causing violent controversy in both Canada and the United States. (Dieppe Gardens, Riverside Drive, Windsor.)

The Siege of Detroit 1763 – Recounts the story of the Pontiac uprising and the part played by the Ottawa Indians, whose village stood on the south shore of the Detroit River. (Reaume Park, Riverside Drive, Windsor.)

Christ Church 1819 – Marks one of the province's oldest Anglican churches which originally served the British garrison at Fort Malden as well as the local settlers. (Grounds of Christ Church, Amherstburg.)

Jesuit Mission to the Hurons – Tells the story of the early struggles of the Jesuit fathers to establish a mission to the local Indians. First located near Fort Pontchartrain (Detroit), it was moved to Bois Blanc Island and the adjacent mainland in 1742, and after its destruction in 1747, was re-established in the vicinity of the plaque. It formed the nucleus of the Parish of Assumption, the first in the province. (Ambassador Park, Riverside Drive, Windsor.)

Bois Blanc Island Blockhouses – Relates the history of the Bois Blanc (now Bob-Lo) Island defences. The original blockhouses were built as outposts of Fort Malden, Amherstburg, after the British military establishment was moved there from Detroit in 1796. They were replaced in 1839 by the existing ones, to defend Amherstburg against the attacks of supporters of William Lyon Mackenzie's Rebellion of 1837-38. (In front of central blockhouse, Bob-Lo Island.)

French Settlement of the South Shore – In 1749 a group of "habitants" from French parishes along the St. Lawrence settled opposite Fort Pontchartrain (Detroit). Joined by discharged soldiers and some civilians from the fort, they formed the first permanent agricultural settlement of European origin in what is now Ontario. (Dieppe Gardens, Windsor.)

Honourable James Bâby 1763-1833 – One of Upper Canada's outstanding pioneer legislators, James (Jacques) Bâby de Rainville was the descendant of a long-established French family, and was born at Detroit soon after that post fell into the hands of the British. He held many important positions in the provincial government and his house, which was built shortly before the War of 1812, is still standing. (Bâby Mansion, 221 Mill Street, Windsor.)

"Bellevue" – This fine old Georgian-style house was completed by about 1819 by Robert Reynolds, the commissary to the nearby British garrison at Fort Malden. His sister,

Catherine Reynolds, also lived in the house, and was one of the province's earliest-known artists. (At "Bellevue", Highway No. 18 at southern approach to Amherstburg.)

District Court-House and Gaol – Marks this fine example of mid-Victorian classical architecture, which was completed in 1855, and the previous court-houses which had occupied the immediate area since 1797. (In front of former Essex County Court-house, Brock and Sandwich Streets, Windsor.)

St. John's Church – Details the story of one of the earliest Anglican churches in southwestern Ontario. (Sandwich Street, Windsor.)

Jack Miner 1865-1944 – Commemorates the internationally known wildlife conservationist who established one of the earliest bird sanctuaries in Canada in 1904. (The Jack Miner Bird Sanctuary, near Kingsville.)

The Great Western Railway – One of the province's pioneer railways, its main line, running from Niagara Falls to Windsor, was opened in 1854. (Near Dieppe Gardens and adjacent to foot of Ouellette Avenue, Windsor.)

**The University of Windsor/L'Université de Windsor* – Describes in English and French the establishment of this university, which derives its origin from Assumption College, founded in 1857. (St. Dennis Hall, University of Windsor.)

The "Philo Parsons" Incident – Describes an incident in the U.S. Civil War when a group of Confederate sympathizers, who had embarked at Amherstburg and Sandwich, seized the American steamer "Philo Parsons". (Holiday Beach Provincial Park, near Amherstburg.)

**The Huron Church Reserve*. Outlines the history of the Indians of the area, with particular reference to those occupying the Reserve adjacent to the old Huron Church. Eventually they moved away and sold their land to the government. The Reserve now forms part of the City of Windsor. (McKee Marina Park, near the Ambassador Bridge, Windsor.)

FRONTENAC

Summerhill 1839 – This structure was erected by Archdeacon George Okill Stuart and for several years was the sole building of Queen's University. (Queen's University campus, Kingston.)

Militia Garrison 1837-38 – Commemorates the militia of the Kingston area who manned the city's defences during the disturbances following Mackenzie's Rebellion. (City Park, Kingston.)

Fort Henry – Built 1832-36 as part of a larger scheme of fortifications for defence of the naval dockyards and the Rideau Canal. (At the main gate of this fort, Kingston.)

Government House – Built in 1832 and destroyed by fire in 1958, it served as the vice-regal residence from 1841 to 1844 while Kingston was the capital of the Province of Canada. (Near the site of Alwington House, Kingston.)

The Typhus Epidemic 1847 – This dread disease, brought to Canada by emigrants, killed nearly 16,000 persons. It ravaged the colony, and in Kingston despite heroic efforts by religious and charitable organizations, some 1,400 emigrants died. (St. Mary's Cemetery, Kirkpatrick and Kingscourt Streets, Kingston.)

Sieur de La Salle 1643-1687 – Honours one of the greatest explorers in North America's history. He held the seigneurie of Cataraqui and was the commander of Fort Frontenac. (City Park, Kingston.)

Sir Richard Bonnycastle 1791-1847 – A distinguished officer of the Royal Engineers who completed the construction of Fort Henry and played an active role in organizing the defence of Kingston during the Rebellion of 1837-38. He was the author of several books dealing with contemporary Canadian life and history. (Parade square of Fort Henry, Kingston.)

Rideau Canal 1826-1832 – Constructed 1826-32 on the advice of the Duke of Wellington to provide a secure military route between Upper and Lower Canada by traversing the watersheds of the Cataraqui and Rideau Rivers. (Beside the locks at Kingston Mills.)

Bishop Alexander Macdonell 1762-1840 – Honours the first bishop of Kingston, a distinguished churchman, patriot and legislator who was responsible for the settling of a group of Roman Catholic Highlanders in Glengarry and served as chaplain of the Glengarry Light Infantry during the War of 1812. (In front of Notre Dame Convent at the corner of Bagot and Johnson Streets, Kingston.)

Hillcroft 1853 – The former residence of Sir Alexander Campbell who held many important cabinet posts and was a life-long friend and political colleague of Sir John A. Macdonald. (Union Street, Kingston.)

Heathfield – The former residence of Sir John A. Macdonald stood near this site. (South side of Highway No. 2 at the western approach to Kingston.)

The Stone Frigate 1820 – A former naval storehouse built 1819-20 to house the gear of warships dismantled as a result of the Rush-Bagot Convention. Later used as a dormitory for the first cadets to enter Royal Military College. (Grounds of Royal Military College, Kingston.)

Fort Frederick 1846 – Marks the Martello Tower erected 1846-51 on Point Frederick as part of the fortification of Kingston harbour. (Grounds of Royal Military College, Kingston.)

The Reverend John Stuart 1740-1811 – The first resident Anglican priest in what is now Ontario, he settled in Kingston in 1785. Originally missionary to the Six Nations in pre-Revolutionary times, he ministered to the white and Indian settlers in the Bay of Quinte area and as far west as Niagara and the Grand River. He could be termed the “father of the Anglican Church in Upper Canada”. (In front of St. George’s Cathedral, Kingston.)

St. Mark’s Church 1844 – Built with the aid of local subscriptions and a grant from the British Admiralty, this attractive Gothic-style church stands as a memorial to the early settlers of Barriefield, many of whom worked in the naval yard at Kingston. (Grounds of St. Mark’s Church, Barriefield.)

Sir Oliver Mowat 1820-1903 – Commemorates Ontario’s third prime minister and eighth lieutenant-governor, who was born in Kingston. (County Court House, Kingston.)

Founding of Queen’s University 1841 – Chartered in 1841, this well-known university was established by the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. Classes opened in 1842 and the first degrees were conferred five years later. (On Queen’s campus, near the University Avenue entrance.)

The Royal Military College of Canada 1876 – Commemorates Canada’s first military college which was opened on June 1, 1876. In 1959 it became the first institution of its type in the Commonwealth to achieve university status. (On the grounds of R.M.C., Kingston.)

Charles Sangster 1822-1893 – Honours one of the most significant Canadian poets of the pre-Confederation period. (The Cricket Field, near Court Street, Kingston.)

René-Amable Boucher 1735-1812 – The descendant of a noted French Canadian family, Boucher was born at Cataraqui (Kingston) and served in the French forces until the British capture of Canada. He settled at Boucherville, Quebec, and was later a member of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada. (James Roe Park, Clarence Street, Kingston.)

The Rush-Bagot Agreement 1817 – This convention between Britain and the United States set a limit on armaments permitted on the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain. It is still in effect. (Grounds of the Royal Military College, Kingston.)

“Rockwood” 1842 – This fine old house was built in 1842 by a prominent early citizen of Kingston, John Solomon Cartwright. It was acquired by the government in 1856, and is now part of a psychiatric hospital. (On the grounds of the Ontario Hospital, Kingston.)

Regiopolis College. Describes the establishment of a pioneer school for boys by Bishop Alexander Macdonell. The original building now forms a portion of Hôtel Dieu Hospital. (Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Johnson St., Kingston.)

GLENGARRY

Fraserfield—Constructed about 1812 by Alexander Fraser, this was one of the finest country residences of its day. Fraser was quartermaster of the Canadian Fencibles during the War of 1812 and later became a member of the legislative assembly and the legislative council. He was the first warden of the Eastern District. (Three miles west of Williamstown.)

St. Andrew's Church—This church housed the province's first Presbyterian congregation which had been formed in Williamstown in 1787. (Williamstown.)

Sir John Johnson's Mills—Marks the site of the mills built by Sir John Johnson about 1790 and of his manor house which still stands beside the Raisin River. (Williamstown.)

Duncan Cameron—Commemorates one of the prominent members of the North West Company. He was in command of Fort Gibraltar on the Red River when Lord Selkirk's forces captured it in 1816. Cameron was arrested and taken to England. Released and compensated for false arrest, he settled in Williamstown. (Williamstown.)

The Bethune-Thompson House—This structure was built toward the end of the 18th century by the Rev. John Bethune who founded Upper Canada's first Presbyterian congregation in 1787. It was later the residence of David Thompson, famous explorer of the Canadian West. (Williamstown.)

John Sandfield Macdonald 1812-1872—Commemorates the prime minister of the Province of Canada 1862-64 and Ontario's first prime minister 1867-71. (St. Raphael.)

Rev. Charles W. Gordon 1860-1937—Commemorates one of Canada's most successful novelists who wrote under the pen name of Ralph Connor. (Grounds of Presbyterian Church, St. Elmo.)

Claude J. P. Nunney, V.C. 1892-1918—One of Canada's outstanding heroes of World War I, Nunney was born in Ireland and raised in Glengarry County, Ontario. For his gallant conduct during the bitter campaigns in France in 1917 and 1918, he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, the Military Medal, and finally the British Empire's highest decoration for valour, the Victoria Cross. (Municipal Building, North Lancaster.)

The MacMillan Emigration 1802—Commemorates a group of clansmen composed mainly of Lochaber MacMillans from Inverness-shire, Scotland, who emigrated to Canada under the leadership of Archibald MacMillan (Murlaggan) and his cousin Alan MacMillan (Glenpean). They played an important role in the early settlement of Glengarry County. (Grounds of St. Andrew's Church, Williamstown.)

The Glengarry Emigration 1786—Commemorates a group of over five hundred Highlanders led by their priest the

Rev. Alexander Macdonell (Scotus). Mainly Macdonells, they were given land in Glengarry County among their fellow countrymen. (Grounds of Church of St. Raphael, St. Raphael's West.)

Glengarry Congregational Church 1837 – Marks the oldest remaining chapel in Ontario built by the Congregationalists. (In front of the building at St. Elmo.)

Williamstown Fair – Commemorates Ontario's oldest continually operated agricultural fair. It received its patent in 1808 from the Honourable Francis Gore, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. (At the entrance to the fair grounds, Williamstown.)

MacLeod Settlement – Alexander MacLeod led a group of some forty families, including members of several Scottish clans to this region where they were authorized to take up land in 1794. (R. D. K. MacLeod Farm, Dalkeith Road, Lochiel Township.)

**"Cariboo" Cameron 1820-1888* – A descendant of one of Glengarry's pioneer families, Cameron prospected successfully for gold in British Columbia. While there his wife died and he transported her body back to Glengarry for burial. His house, built in 1865, still stands. (Juvénat de Sacré-Coeur, Summerstown.)

The North West Company – Commemorates the famous Canadian fur trading company which for many years played a vital role in the economy and exploration of the nation. Ruinous competition with the Hudson's Bay Company forced the amalgamation of the two rivals in 1821. (The North West Company Museum, Williamstown.)

The Parish of St. Raphael – This parish, begun as a mission for the Highland settlers on the Raisin River in 1786, is one of the oldest in the province. The fine stone church of St. Raphael was begun in 1821 and still stands. (St. Raphael's West.)

GRENVILLE

Col. Edward Jessup 1735-1816 – This prominent Loyalist raised and commanded Jessup's Rangers during the American Revolution. On land granted to him for his services to the Crown, the town of Prescott was founded. (Grounds of Fort Wellington, Prescott.)

Capture of Ogdensburg 1813 – On February 22, 1813, a British and Canadian force under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel "Red George" Macdonell crossed the frozen St. Lawrence River to attack the U.S. military post at Ogdensburg. After a spirited battle, the American garrison was routed and Ogdensburg fell. (Public Utilities Park, Prescott.)

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson 1870-1946 – Honours Ontario's ninth prime minister. (Kemptonville.)

Johnstown 1789 – Commemorates this early Loyalist settlement, whose town plot was laid out in 1789-90. It was

visited by Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe and some of its town lots were held by Sir John Johnson. Despite a promising beginning, it later lost its importance owing to its shallow harbour and the rise of neighbouring Prescott. (Johnstown at junction of Highways No. 2 and No. 16.)

Justus Sherwood 1747-1798 – A prominent Loyalist, Sherwood played a leading role in the early settlement of Augusta Township. (Highway No. 2 at junction with Merwin Lane, near Prescott.)

Dr. Solomon Jones 1756-1822 – One of the province's earliest physicians, Jones was the first member of the Upper Canadian legislature from Leeds and Frontenac. (In front of his former residence, "Olde Homewood", two miles east of Maitland.)

Merrickville Blockhouse 1832 – This military installation was constructed as part of the defensive works on the Rideau Canal. (Merrickville Blockhouse, Merrickville.)

The Founding of Maitland – This pioneer community was the site of a shipyard during the French and early British periods. The town plot was laid out in 1824. The remains of an old stone windmill still stand in the village. (Situated on the south side of the Main Street, Maitland.)

The Founding of Merrickville – This early community was founded by William Merrick, a Loyalist from Massachusetts who acquired property here in 1793. (On the grounds of the Municipal Building, Highway 43, Merrickville.)

Founding of Burritt's Rapids. Describes the founding of this pioneer community on the Rideau, which still retains many of its pre-Confederation buildings. (Beside the Community Hall, Burritt's Rapids.)

The Blue Church. This attractive wooden chapel, the third on the site, was built in 1845 and is a tangible link with one of the oldest settled regions of the province. The churchyard contains the graves of many of the earliest settlers, and includes that of Barbara Heck, the founder of Methodism in Upper Canada. (North side of highway #2, approximately 2 miles west of Prescott.)

GREY •

The Garafraxa Road – Commemorates the pioneer "colonization road" which opened up Grey County. (Off Highway No. 6 north of Durham at crossing of Rocky Saugeen River.)

Thomas William Holmes, V.C. 1898-1950 – Honours a valiant soldier who was awarded the Victoria Cross during the First World War. (Queen's Park, Owen Sound.)

William Avery Bishop, V.C. 1894-1956 – Honours Canada's leading fighter pilot of the First World War who was awarded the Victoria Cross and many other decorations for his gallantry. (Queen's Park, Owen Sound.)

"Tommy Burns" 1881-1955—Commemorates Noah Brusso, the first Canadian to hold the heavyweight boxing championship of the world. (At southern approach to Town of Hanover.)

Agnes Campbell MacPhail 1890-1954—The first Canadian woman to become a member of parliament, she was interested primarily in legislation dealing with agricultural affairs, penal reform and social welfare. (At Hopeville, Proton Township, Grey County.)

Charles Rankin 1797-1886—Commemorates this pioneer surveyor who opened up much of what is now Grey County for settlement. He began to survey in the Nottawasaga Bay area in 1833, and settled on some 200 acres of land near the present town of Thornbury. (Municipal Park, Thornbury.)

Tom Thomson 1877-1917—One of Canada's most distinguished painters, he was born at Claremont, in Ontario County, but his family moved to Leith in the same year. An exponent of a distinctive style of Canadian landscape painting, he influenced the work of the famous "Group of Seven". His brief career ended tragically in July, 1917, when he was drowned in Canoe Lake, Algonquin Park. (At the village of Leith, near Owen Sound.)

Right Honourable Sir Lyman P. Duff 1865-1955—Born in Meaford, Lyman Duff became one of Canada's most eminent jurists. He served as a judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, and afterwards as a judge of Canada's Supreme Court. In 1933, he was appointed Chief Justice of Canada and later was knighted for his services. (Willow Park, Meaford.)

"Beautiful Joe"—Commemorates the internationally recognized novel "Beautiful Joe" and its author, Margaret Marshall Saunders, who gained inspiration for her story from a visit to Meaford about 1892. ("Beautiful Joe" Park, Meaford.)

The Mountain Road—An early route used by settlers who wished to take up land in the townships of Osprey, Collingwood, Euphrasia and St. Vincent. In use before 1846, little evidence of it remains today. (Beside the road, overlooking Heathcote.)

The Newash Indian Village 1842—Marks the site of a village composed principally of Ojibwa Indians headed by Chief Newash. In 1857 the surrounding area, originally set aside as a reserve for the Newash Band, was ceded to the Government. (In front of First United Church, 4th Avenue at 21st Street West, Owen Sound.)

Founding of Meaford—Commemorates the founding of this community on Georgian Bay in the 1840's. (Meaford Town Hall.)

John Muir 1838-1914—This pioneer naturalist and champion of conservation, whose books and articles played a significant role in the early development of the U.S.

National Park Service, spent some years in the Meaford area. (Beaver Valley Lookout, 9 miles south of Meaford.)

The Toronto-Sydenham Road – An early “colonization road,” it opened up portions of Grey and Dufferin Counties for settlement, and provided a more direct route between Toronto and Owen Sound. (Memorial Park, Chatsworth.)

The Founding of Owen Sound – Describes the founding of this community from 1840, when the town plot was surveyed, until its incorporation in 1857. (City Hall, Owen Sound.)

Loss of the “Jane Miller” – Describes one of Georgian Bay’s worst marine disasters when the “Jane Miller”, a wooden-hulled freight and passenger vessel capsized near here in 1881. Some thirty persons were lost. (Colpoy Range Conservation Area, about 7 miles north-east of Wiarton.)

The Durham Road. This early “colonization road” was surveyed in 1848-49 and ran from the eastern boundary of Grey County to the site of Kincardine. It provided easy access to previously unsettled areas, and assisted in the opening up of the region through which it passed. (At the entrance of the Durham Conservation Area, near Durham.)

HALDIMAND

The Haldimand Grant 1784 – This grant of land was made to the loyal members of the Six Nations of the Iroquois who fought as allies of the British during the American Revolution. It included an area stretching from the source to the mouth of the Grand River and extending for six miles on each side of that stream. (In front of County Court House, Cayuga.)

The Nelles Settlement 1785 – This settlement, founded by Captain Hendrick Nelles, a Mohawk Valley Loyalist, was established on lands belonging to the Six Nations Indians. After accepting their invitation to settle on the Reserve, Nelles and his family took up land in Seneca Township. (St. John’s Church, York.)

Grand River Naval Depot 1815. The site for this Royal Navy depot was chosen for its strategic location, being well removed from the United States, and because of the ease with which it could be supplied and reinforced overland. It was finally abandoned in 1834. (Esplanade Park, Port Maitland.)

HALIBURTON

Gull River and the Clergy House – Commemorates the camping ground used by Indians who came from the south by the Balsam Lake portage and Gull River waters to hunt in the area. It also marks the Clergy House, one of Haliburton’s oldest remaining buildings which was used around the turn of this century as headquarters for

itinerant Anglican missionaries who ministered to the region. (Minden.)

Founding of Haliburton—Commemorates the settlement of this community and the surrounding region, in the 1860's, by the Canadian Land and Emigration Company. The village and county were named after the company's chairman, Judge Thomas Chandler Haliburton, who was well-known as a politician, writer and humourist. (Village of Haliburton.)

Bobcaygeon Road—This "colonization road" was begun in 1856 and was designed to open up districts lying inland from the settled townships. It ran from the Oxtongue River in Franklin Township. (Department of Highways Park, Highway No. 35, Dorset.)

HALTON

Col. William Chisholm 1788-1842—Commemorates the founder of Oakville. (Lakeside Park, Oakville.)

The Brant House—Commemorates the house built here about 1800 by the great Mohawk chief, Captain Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea). He was granted some 3,500 acres of land in the area in 1798 for his military services to the Crown during the American Revolution. The present house, a replica of the original, is the result of an extensive restoration carried out in 1937-38. (Brant House, Burlington.)

World Championship Wheat 1954. Commemorates the winning of the World Wheat Championship by W. E. Breckon, of Burlington. The winning grain was produced on the Breckon farm and it was the first time the title had been awarded to an Ontario grower. (W. E. Breckon School, 345 Tuck Drive, Burlington.)

HASTINGS

Ontario's First Gold Mine—The first commercial gold production in the province followed a discovery made in Madoc Township in August, 1866, by Marcus Herbert Powell. (At Eldorado.)

Oronhyatekha 1841-1907—Commemorates the famous Mohawk chief, orator, physician, marksman and organizer of the Independent Order of Foresters. (Grounds of Christ Church on the Tyendinaga Reserve near Deseronto.)

Captain John Walden Meyers 1745-1821—Commemorates the Loyalist veteran of the Revolutionary War who founded Belleville. (Victoria Park, Belleville.)

Champlain's War Party 1615—Describes the unsuccessful attack made by Samuel de Champlain with his Huron and Algonkian allies on a palisaded Iroquois village near the present site of Syracuse, New York. On their way from the Huron village of Cahiagué, they made use of the Trent Waterway. (Bayshore Park, Trenton.)

John Wesley Dafoe 1866-1944—A crusading journalist of outstanding reputation, Dafoe championed Dominion

status, the League of Nations and the welfare of the Canadian West. A founder of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, he took part in the Paris Peace Conference, 1919 and the Imperial Conference, 1923. (Roadside park, beside Highway No. 62 near Purdy, Hastings County.)

Founding of Actinolite—Commemorates the founding of this community originally known as Troy and later named Bridgewater. It received its present name from the mineral actinolite which was mined in the neighbourhood. (On grounds of Actinolite United Church.)

The Monck Road—This important “colonization road” was constructed for the dual purpose of opening up a wilderness area to settlement, and providing an alternative, less vulnerable military route between the Upper Great Lakes and the Ottawa Valley. It was begun in 1866 and completed, 1873. (Bancroft.)

Marmora Ironworks 1823. Describes the establishment of this pioneer iron industry, one of the province’s earliest large-scale enterprises of its type. (Legion Park, Marmora.)

HURON

“Tiger” Dunlop 1792-1848—Commemorating Dr. William Dunlop, one of Upper Canada’s most colourful characters. An associate of John Galt, Superintendent of the Canada Company, he assisted the latter in opening up the Huron Tract and founded Goderich in 1827. Dunlop was also a noted author. (At his tomb, off Highway No. 21, immediately north of Goderich.)

The Honourable James A. Gardiner 1883-1962—Born on a farm in Perth County, Gardiner moved to the West in 1901. There he entered politics and became premier of Saskatchewan. He later held the post of minister of agriculture in the federal cabinets of William Lyon Mackenzie King and Louis St. Laurent. During the early part of the second World War, he was minister of National War Services. (Thames Road United Church, Usborne Township.)

Colonel Anthony Van Egmond 1778-1838—This veteran of the Napoleonic Wars settled in the Huron Tract in 1828. One of the earliest and most prominent settlers of the region, he became associated with the political reform group and commanded the rebel forces at the disastrous skirmish near Montgomery’s Tavern outside Toronto. He died in prison. (Egmondville Cemetery, Egmondville.)

Founding of Goderich 1827—Commemorates the establishment of the townsite of Goderich by Dr. William “Tiger” Dunlop in 1827. Dunlop, “Warden of the Forests” for the Canada Company, built a log residence at the site of Goderich named “The Castle”, which was the first European structure in the area. (Harbour Park, Goderich.)

Horatio Emmons Hale 1817-1896—One of North America’s pioneer ethnologists and linguists, Hale accom-

panied the Wilkes Expedition to the Pacific, 1838-42. His research material, gained as a result of this voyage, is one of the basic sources for Polynesian ethnology. Hale's later studies of the languages and customs of the Six Nations Indians provide invaluable source material. (On the grounds of St. Paul's Anglican Church, Clinton.)

Honourable William Aberhart 1878-1943 – Founder of the Social Credit Party and premier of Alberta 1935-43, Aberhart was born nearby in Hibbert Township, and attended Seaforth Collegiate Institute. (Seaforth and District High School, Seaforth.)

The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan – This air training scheme was inaugurated in 1939 and before its termination in 1945 produced over 300,000 trained personnel for the Allied air forces. (Sky Harbour airport, Goderich.)

The Founding of Seaforth. Describes the establishment and early growth of this community in the 1850's. (Victoria Park, Seaforth.)

The Great Storm of 1913. Details the story of one of the most disastrous storms in the history of the great lakes. Although Lake Huron bore the brunt of it, lives and ships were also lost on Lakes Superior, Michigan and Erie. (Cobourg and Lighthouse Streets, Goderich.)

KENORA DISTRICT

The Kenora Thistles 1907 – Commemorates the Kenora Thistles who won the Stanley Cup in 1907. Kenora was the smallest town ever to win this trophy. (Memorial Park, Kenora.)

Rat Portage Post – A Hudson's Bay post was erected on nearby Old Fort Island about 1836, and was the first European structure within the present Kenora. In 1861 it was moved to the mainland where it formed the nucleus of the community of Rat Portage. Situated on the main canoe route to the West, the post was visited by many persons prominent in Canada's history. (McLeod Park, Kenora.)

The Wolseley Expedition 1870 – In August, 1870, a force of British regulars and Canadian militia of some 1,200 men, commanded by Colonel Garnet Wolseley, arrived in the area en route to the Red River to establish Canadian authority within the present province of Manitoba. The local inhabitants, fearing loss of their lands and interference with their mode of existence, had set up a provisional government under Louis Riel after the transfer of the area by the Hudson's Bay Company to Canada. The expedition reached Fort Garry on August 24 to find that Riel had fled. (At Ontario Government Reception Centre, Highway No. 17.)

Umfreville's Exploration 1784 – Records the attempt of an employee of the North West fur trading company to find a suitable alternative canoe route from Lake Superior

to the West. This exploration was prompted by fear of American control over the traditional route via the Grand Portage and Pigeon River. (Sioux Lookout.)

Canada's Pioneer Airlines – Commemorates some of Canada's earliest civil air services, and the pioneer bush pilots who flew the aircraft. (Hudson.)

Red Lake Mining District – Describes the discovery of gold in the Red Lake area and the founding of this productive mining community. (Junction of Highways No. 105 and No. 125 near Red Lake.)

Red Lake House – Relates the story of the successive Hudson's Bay Posts established in the area since 1790. (In front of the Municipal Offices, Red Lake.)

Rev. Albert Lacombe, O.M.I. 1827-1916 – This pioneer Oblate missionary is renowned for his work in the West, particularly among the region's Indians. In 1881 he began construction of the first church at Rat Portage (Kenora), while ministering to the crews working on construction of the C.P.R. (Notre Dame du Portage Church, Kenora.)

Osnaburgh House 1786. This fur-trading post, originally situated on Lake St. Joseph, was built by the Hudson's Bay Company to counteract the activities of the Nor'Westers in that area. Its success encouraged the establishment of other H.B.C. posts at Red Lake, Cat Lake, Lac Seul and elsewhere. (Highway #599 at Rat Rapids, 24 miles south of Pickle Lake.)

KENT

Chatham Blockhouse 1794 – This structure was erected by order of Simcoe to guard a small naval arsenal which he hoped would form a link in the defences of Upper Canada's western frontier and draw some of the Indian trade from Detroit. (Tecumseh Park, Chatham.)

John Brown's Convention 1858 – Commemorates the convention held in May, 1858, by this famous American abolitionist. It is believed that one outcome of the convention was Brown's abortive raid at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and his subsequent arrest and execution. Although radically altered, the church in which one of the meetings was held still stands. (Grounds of First Baptist Church, Chatham.)

The Baldoon Settlement 1804-1818 – Commemorates the Earl of Selkirk's ill-fated attempt to establish a colony of Highland emigrants near the St. Clair River in 1804. (Grounds of Baldoon Public School near Wallaceburg on Highway No. 40.)

New Fairfield 1815 – In 1792, a Moravian missionary settlement of Delaware Indians was established on the north bank of the Thames River above what is now the city of Chatham. The community was destroyed in October, 1813 by an invading force of American soldiers, and

re-established in 1815 on the south side of the river. Their church, the third such edifice which succeeded two more primitive buildings, was completed in 1848, stands today as a memorial to these pioneer settlers. (In front of the church at the Moravian Indian Reserve near Thamesville.)

The Wilkins Expedition 1763—In October 1763, a military force of almost seven hundred men under command of Major John Wilkins set out from Niagara to relieve the British post at Detroit, then under siege by Pontiac. On November 7, the expedition was wrecked during a violent storm off Rondeau Point. (Rondeau Provincial Park.)

Harry G. B. Miner, V.C. 1891-1918—Born in Raleigh Township, Harry Miner enlisted in the 142nd Battalion, C.E.F. in December, 1915. In 1916 he transferred to the 58th Battalion and served with this unit in France. He was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross for his extreme gallantry during a Canadian attack near Amiens in August, 1918. (Grounds of the United Church, Cedar Springs.)

The Josiah Henson House—Commemorates the home of the Reverend Josiah Henson, whose early life in slavery provided much of the material for Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin". (Dresden.)

The Buxton Settlement 1849—In 1849 a group of abolitionists purchased 4,300 acres of land in this vicinity on which were settled freed and fugitive Negro slaves. It became one of the most successful ventures of its kind in Canada. (Village of South Buxton.)

The Honourable David Mills 1831-1903—This noted cabinet minister and jurist, and expert in constitutional and international law, was born on a farm in Orford Township. (Mills family homestead, ¼ mile east of Palmyra, Highway No. 3.)

LAMBTON

Old Trinity 1842-1881—Commemorates an early Anglican church in Lambton County built on land given by a prominent pioneer settler, Thomas Sutherland, 1841-42. (Mooretown, east of Highway No. 40.)

International Boundary—Gives history of the delineation of the international boundary between Canada and the United States. (Grounds of Canadian Oil Company between Sarnia and Corunna beside Highway No. 40.)

The Indian Flint Bed—Marks the nearby site of a deposit of chert which was used by the Indians, from prehistoric times to the mid-17th century, for the manufacture of weapons and tools. (Ippeewash Provincial Park.)

Canada's Pioneer Oil Industry—Erected beside a reproduction of a pioneer spring pole drill, this plaque commemorates the birth, in Lambton County, of Canada's oil industry. (Bayview Park, Point Edward.)

Founding of Sarnia – Commemorates the founding of this community following an influx of settlers into Sarnia Township, 1832-34. (Alexander MacKenzie Park, Sarnia.)

The St. Clair Tunnel 1891 – Commemorates the first international submarine railway tunnel in North America. It was built by the Grand Trunk Railway and connected Sarnia with Port Huron, Michigan. (Adjacent to the tunnel, St. Andrew Street, Sarnia.)

Donald Allerton Johnston 1874-1957 – Honours the first president of the world's first Kiwanis Club. Johnston was a co-founder of this organization and played a leading role in its development. (Rutherford, 7 miles north of Dresden.)

The Voyage of the "Griffon" 1679 – Commemorates the voyage of the first ship to sail Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan. Built by La Salle on the Niagara River, it vanished while homeward bound from Green Bay. (Point Edward beside Bluewater Bridge.)

Froome and Field Talfourd – The Talfourd brothers emigrated from England in 1832 and took up land in Moore Township. Froome laid out the town plot of "Froomefield" and took an active part in local administrative affairs. (Froomfield Pioneer Cemetery, Highway No. 40 at southern entrance to Sarnia.)

LANARK

Rev. George Buchanan 1791-1835 – A Scottish Presbyterian minister, he came to the province in 1822 to serve in newly settled Beckwith Township. A leader among the Scottish settlers, he was for many years their spiritual guide, their teacher and their physician. (St. Paul's Church, Franktown.)

Alexander Morris 1826-1889 – A strong supporter of Confederation, member of John A. Macdonald's cabinet, and lieutenant-governor of Manitoba. (Perth.)

Herbert Taylor Reade, V.C. 1828-1897 – Born in Perth, Reade became a military surgeon in the British Army. He was awarded the Victoria Cross, the Empire's highest decoration for valour, for outstanding gallantry during the Indian Mutiny. (Royal Canadian Legion Building, Perth.)

Mill of Kintail and Robert Tait McKenzie – Commemorates this prominent Canadian surgeon, physical educator and sculptor and the fine stone grist-mill built in 1830 which he renovated and used as his studio 1930-38. (Mill of Kintail on the Indian River about four miles from Almonte.)

Perth Military Settlement 1816 – Commemorates the original settlement of the Perth area under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster-General's Department in 1816. (Behind the Town Hall, Perth.)

Last Fatal Duel 1833 – Tells the story of the last fatal duel in Upper Canada fought in 1833. (Perth.)

Hon. Malcolm Cameron 1808-1876 – He founded Perth's first newspaper, the Bathurst Courier, in 1834 and was a prominent politician and supporter of the Reform party. He was one of the earliest public figures to advocate prohibition. (Behind the Town Hall, Perth.)

The Lanark Settlement – In 1820, a government depot was established on the present site of the village of Lanark to receive a group of settlers, many of whom were unemployed Scottish weavers. Despite initial difficulties, the emigrants were settled, under the auspices of the Quartermaster General's Department, in the newly-surveyed townships of Lanark, Ramsay, North Sherbrooke and Dalhousie. (Grounds of Town Hall, Lanark.)

The Dalhousie Library – Founded in 1828 under the patronage of the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor-in-Chief of Canada 1820-1828, it was the first public library in the old Bathurst District. (In front of Watson's Corner Community Hall.)

Rev. William Bell 1780-1857 – Honours the first resident clergyman in the old Bathurst District whose written observations on contemporary life provide an invaluable source of information for historians. (On the grounds of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Perth.)

Dr. James Naismith 1861-1939 – Commemorates the inventor of basketball who was born in Ramsey Township. (Highway No. 29, 3 miles north of Almonte.)

The Rectory of Beckwith – Commemorates the establishment of this early Anglican congregation and the building of St. James' Church in 1828. (St. James' Church, Franktown.)

Captain Arthur Roy Brown, D.S.C., 1893-1944. Honours the Canadian airman of World War I, who was officially credited with shooting down the "Red Baron," Captain Manfred Von Richthofen, Germany's leading fighter pilot. (Memorial Park, Carleton Place.)

LEEDS

Forsyth's Raid 1813 – On the night of 6-7 February, 1813, Major Benjamin Forsyth of the United States army and a force of regulars and militia crossed the frozen St. Lawrence and raided Brockville. (Blockhouse Island, Brockville.)

William Buell 1751-1832 – Commemorates the United Empire Loyalist and veteran of the Revolutionary War who founded Brockville (Courthouse Avenue, Brockville.)

Ogle R. Gowan 1796-1876 – Commemorates the founder of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America who was also a prominent newspaperman, politician and soldier. (Courthouse Avenue, Brockville.)

Blockhouse Island – Commemorates the site where a blockhouse was built to guard Brockville harbour during the disturbances of 1837-38 and where sheds were erected during the disastrous cholera epidemic of 1832 to care for those stricken by the plague. (Blockhouse Island, Brockville.)

George Chaffey 1848-1932 – Commemorates this engineer and inventor who was one of the great pioneers in the field of irrigation. Chaffey, a native of Brockville, was largely responsible for the successful development of the fruit industry in Australia. (Victoria Park, Brockville.)

"Pirate" Johnston 1782-1870 – Describes the exploits of this Canadian-born renegade who settled in New York State and, during the disturbances of 1837-38, led many armed raids on the Canadian shore and on British shipping from his base in the Thousand Islands. (Gananoque)

Joel Stone 1749-1833 – Commemorates the Loyalist who founded Gananoque. (In front of the Town Hall, Gananoque.)

Raid on Gananoque 1812 – Describes the raid on Gananoque made by a force of United States regulars and militia commanded by Captain Benjamin Forsyth on September 21, 1812. (Grounds of Gananoque Power Company, Gananoque.)

Mallorytown Glass-Works – Marks the establishment of the first known glass-works in Upper Canada. Although the date of its commencement of production has not been confirmed, it was in operation 1839-40. The owner of this pioneer industry was A. W. Mallory, a descendant of the family which founded the community. (On the grounds of the Municipal Offices, Mallorytown.)

The Brockville Tunnel 1860 – Commemorates Canada's oldest railway tunnel, which runs under the town of Brockville. Built between 1854 and 1860, it was used by trains of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway to reach the Brockville waterfront. (South of City Hall, Brockville.)

Dr. Lorne Pierce 1890-1961 – For many years the editor of the Ryerson Press, he devoted his life to the promotion of Canadian literature and was an author of note. (On the grounds of Delta United Church.)

The Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie Railway – This pioneer railway received its charter in 1884 and began service between Westport and Brockville four years later. (Near the former railway station at Westport.)

Louise C. McKinney 1868-1931 – A strong advocate of female suffrage and in the forefront of the fight for women's rights, Louise McKinney was elected to the Alberta legislature in 1917 and thus became the first woman in the British Empire to gain a parliamentary seat. (Frankville.)

District Court-House and Gaol 1842 – This attractive structure, one of the oldest remaining court-houses in the

province, is the third building on the site. The central portion was designed in the Neo-Classic style by the well known architect, John Howard. (Court-house Square, Brockville.)

The Perth Road – This early road, surveyed in 1852, was built to encourage settlement of isolated townships lying between Kingston and Perth. (Leeds County Road No. 11, 1 mile south of the junction with Highway No. 42, near Westport.)

Founding of Lyndhurst – Describes the founding of this community, the site of the province's first successful iron smelter. (Beside the old stone bridge, Lyndhurst.)

Thousand Islands International Bridge – This important connecting link between Canada and the United States was opened in 1938 by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, and President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. (Adjacent to the Ontario Tourist Information Bureau, Hill Island.)

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

Sir Gilbert Parker 1862-1932 – Commemorates one of Canada's most famous novelists at the village where he was born. (Camden East.)

Napanee Mills – Commemorates the sawmill and gristmill built in the 1780's which formed the nucleus of that community. (Springside Park, Napanee.)

The White House 1793 – One of the province's finest remaining examples of a house built by a well-to-do United Empire Loyalist which has been in the possession of the Fairfield family for six generations. (Collin's Bay, about ten miles west of Kingston on Highway No. 33.)

Hay Bay Church 1792 – Commemorates the oldest Methodist church in Upper Canada, built in 1792. (Hay Bay, north of Highway No. 33 in the township of Adolphustown.)

Daniel Fowler 1810-1894 – Honours a prominent early Canadian painter. (Grounds of his former residence near Emerald, Amherst Island.)

Bath Academy 1811 – Commemorates one of the province's earliest and most successful publicly owned schools. (Grounds of Public School, Bath.)

The Hawley House – Marks one of the oldest remaining houses in the province erected by Jephtha Hawley, U.E.L. in the 1780's. (Grounds of Hawley House, Bath.)

Loyalist Landing Place 1784 – Marks the site where the first United Empire Loyalists who settled in Adolphustown Township landed on June 16, 1784. (United Empire Loyalist Memorial Park, Adolphustown.)

Loyalist Memorial Church – Commemorates the Anglican congregation of Adolphustown dating back to 1784; its

first church built in 1822 (which still stands); and the present church of St. Alban-the-Martyr erected to commemorate the early Loyalists of the region. (St. Alban-the-Martyr, Adolphustown.)

The Reverend John Langhorn 1744-1817 – Commemorates the first resident clergyman in the Bay of Quinte region. He came to the area in 1787 as missionary to the Townships of Ernesttown and Fredericksburg, and served until 1813. (St. John's Anglican Church, Bath.)

Sir Allen Bristol Aylesworth 1854-1952 – A distinguished lawyer and politician, he served as Canadian member of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal in 1903. A member of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet he held the posts of post-master-general and minister of labour 1905-06, and minister of justice, 1906-11. (In front of Council House, Newburgh.)

John Thomson 1837-1920 – Commemorates the individual who perfected a revolutionary new process for the manufacture of paper from wood pulp. He established a series of mills in Canada (including one near Newburgh) which utilized this process and were the forerunners of one of our nation's largest industries. (Newburgh.)

Quakers of Adolphustown – Commemorates one of the province's oldest Quaker (Society of Friends) settlements, which dates back to 1784. (Quaker Burying Grounds at Hay Bay, some 2½ miles north of Adolphustown.)

Escape of the Royal George 1812 – Commemorates the first significant naval action on the Great Lakes during the War of 1812. (Beside Highway No. 33, about 3 miles west of Bath.)

Lieutenant-Colonel James Rogers 1726-1790 – Commemorates this prominent Loyalist, who commanded the 2nd Battalion King's Rangers during the American Revolution and had estates of some 50,000 acres in New York forfeited as a result of his allegiance to the Crown. (St. Paul's Anglican Church, Sandhurst.)

The Macpherson House – Marks the house built before 1830 by Allan Macpherson, a prominent Napanee merchant, which is a fine example of a late phase of Georgian architecture. (On the grounds of that building, Napanee.)

MANITOULIN

Hudson's Bay Post 1856 – Tells the story of the Hudson's Bay Company's unsuccessful attempt to establish a post on Manitoulin Island. (Grounds of R. H. Ripley House, Little Current.)

The Manitowaning Indian Treaties – Commemorates the treaties of 1836 and 1862 between the chiefs of the Ojibwa and the Ottawa Indians and the government. The first treaty designated Manitoulin Island as a reserve for all Indians wishing to settle there, while the second opened

the island, exclusive of its eastern peninsula, to white settlers. (Grounds of the Assiginack Museum, Manitowaning.)

Route of the Voyageurs – Identifies this channel as part of the historic canoe route to the West. The plaque lists many of the well-known explorers, missionaries, and fur traders who used the channel and who opened up the interior of the continent. (At Swift Current Channel about 9 miles north of Little Current.)

Jesuit Mission to Manitoulin 1648-50 – Established by Father Joseph Poncet, S.J., the first known European resident of the island, the mission was in operation October, 1648 to May, 1649 and again before the end of 1649 until 1650 when it was abandoned following the defeat and dispersal of the Huron nation by the Iroquois. (At Ten Mile Point beside Highway No. 68 about 10 miles south of Little Current.)

The Manitowaning Mission – The story of the establishment of the first permanent Anglican mission on the island in 1838 by the Rev. C. C. Brough. The Church which still stands, was built by the Indian congregation in 1845-49. (St. Paul's Anglican Church, Manitowaning.)

MIDDLESEX

Sir Adam Beck 1857-1925 – Honours the man who pioneered Ontario's hydro-electric power system. (In front of his former residence in London.)

British Garrisons in London – For many years, London was a garrison town and British troops took an active part in the life of the municipality. (Victoria Park, London.)

The Tolpuddle Martyrs – Tells the story of the persecution of a group of nineteenth century agricultural labourers who attempted to establish a union in England. They were transported to Australia and after their return, several settled in Upper Canada. (Siloam Cemetery, 5th Concession Road, London Township.)

"Victoria" Boat Disaster 1881 – Commemorates the tragic sinking of an excursion steamer on the Thames near London with heavy loss of life. (Riverside Park, London.)

Eldon House – Commemorates London's oldest existing house, built in 1834 by a retired British naval officer, Captain John Harris. (At main entrance to Eldon House, Ridout Street North, London.)

Ebenezer Allan 1752-1813 – A native of New Jersey, he fought for the British during the American Revolution, then settled in the Genesee region of New York State where he founded Rochester. Allan later moved to Upper Canada where he founded Delaware. Following bitter disputes with the provincial authorities over land tenure, he aided American invaders during the War of 1812. (Municipal Park, Delaware.)

The Wilberforce Settlement 1830 – Commemorates one of the earliest Negro colonies in the province. It was established principally by fugitive slaves from Cincinnati, assisted by Quakers in Oberlin, Ohio. (Lucan, about 16 miles north of London on Highway No. 4.)

Founding of Strathroy – In 1832 John Stuart Buchanan, son of the British Consul at New York City, settled on the site of the present community. The mills which he built in the vicinity by 1836, formed the nucleus of a settlement which became the town of Strathroy. (In front of Town Hall, Strathroy.)

The Honourable Edward Blake 1833-1912 – Commemorates the second prime minister of Ontario, who later held cabinet posts in the Dominion government and served for several years as leader of the federal Liberal party. He was a distinguished lawyer, an authority on the constitution, and a gifted speaker. (On grounds of Strathroy Town Hall.)

Rt. Rev. Isaac Hellmuth 1817-1901 – Elected second Bishop of Huron in 1871, Hellmuth was primarily responsible for the founding of the University of Western Ontario, and served as that institution's first chancellor. (Administration Building, University of Western Ontario.)

St. Mary's Church – The county's oldest remaining church, it was built about 1843 principally through the efforts of the local Church of England settlers, most of whom were retired naval and military veterans. (On grounds of St. Mary's Church, Napier.)

Huron College 1863 – Founded by Bishop Benjamin Cronyn, Huron provided theological training as well as a course in liberal arts. In 1877 the professors and alumni of the college proposed the establishment of the Western University of London (now the University of Western Ontario) which was founded the following year. Huron became affiliated with the new university in 1881. (On the wall of the chapel of Huron College, London.)

Sir George W. Ross 1841-1914 – Summarizes the life and career of Ontario's fifth prime minister. (Nairn.)

Gideon Tiffany 1774-1854 – One of the province's earliest printers, he and his brother Silvester published Upper Canada's first independent newspaper. He moved to Delaware in 1800. (Municipal Park, Delaware.)

General Sir Arthur William Currie 1875-1933 – One of this country's most distinguished soldiers, he commanded the Canadian Corps in Europe during World War I. (Strathroy District Collegiate Institute, Strathroy.)

St. Paul's Cathedral 1846. The present cathedral serves a congregation that was originally established in the 1820's. It is the second building on the site. (Grounds of the Cathedral, Richmond Street and Queen's Avenue, London, Ontario.)

MUSKOKA DISTRICT

Explorers of Muskoka and Haliburton – Commemorates the individuals who explored the area between Georgian Bay and the Ottawa River from 1819 to 1837. (Baysville.)

Port Carling 1869 – Commemorates the founding of this pioneer Muskoka settlement. (Port Carling locks.)

Muskoka Road 1858 – Commemorates the "Colonization Road" which ran from the site of Washago to the site of Bracebridge. This route first opened up the Muskoka area to settlement. (Kahshe Park, on Highway No. 11 about five miles north of Washago.)

The Madill Church – This log church is one of the few remaining examples of its type in Ontario. While its date of erection, 1872-73, is comparatively recent, it was contemporary with the pioneering era in that region. (Madill Church, about 4 miles south of Huntsville off Highway No. 11.)

Steamboating in Muskoka 1866-1959 – Steam navigation began on the Muskoka Lakes in 1866 and contributed to that early development of the region as a lumbering and resort centre. (Sagamo Park, Gravenhurst.)

Founding of Baysville – Commemorates this popular resort for vacationers and sportsmen which originally grew around a sawmill built by William H. Brown. Brown was granted land in this vicinity in 1871 and subdivided his property in 1873-1875. Much of Baysville is located on his grant. (Baysville.)

The Precambrian Shield – Describes a rock formation which is among the oldest of the Earth's crust and occupies about two-thirds of the surface area of Ontario. (Bala, near junction of Highways 69 and 660.)

The Peterson Road. This "colonization road" was one of a system built by the government to open up the southern region of the Precambrian Shield to settlement. (Muskoka Falls Community Church, Muskoka Falls.)

NIAGARA REGION

McFarland House 1800 – A very fine Georgian brick residence built by a United Empire Loyalist and used as a hospital by both British and American forces during the War of 1812. It is now operated as a museum by the Niagara Parks Commission. (About three miles from Niagara-on-the-Lake on the River Road to Queenston.)

St. Andrew's – One of Ontario's finest examples of ecclesiastical Greek Revival architecture. Its interior is virtually unaltered and contains the original high pulpit and box pews. (Simcoe Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

Negro Burial Ground 1830 – Marks the site of the Baptist church and burial ground of a once numerous Negro

community at Niagara. (Mississauga Road, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

Court-House and Gaol 1817-1866 – Marks the site of the old Niagara court-house and gaol built in 1817 and the scene of Robert Gourlay's trial and the slave riot of 1837. (Corner of Rye and Cottage Streets, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

William Kirby's Home – In this house, built in 1818, the distinguished Canadian historian and novelist lived from 1857 until 1906. (Front Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

Capture of Fort Niagara 1813 – Marks the site from which British forces embarked on the night of December 9, 1813 to capture Fort Niagara. (On the River Road about two miles from Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

St. Mark's Church – This historic Anglican church, built between 1804-1809 was used by the British as a hospital and by the Americans as a barracks during the War of 1812. (Byron Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

Town of Niagara – Commemorates the first capital of this province. (Corner of King and Picton Streets, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

First Town Meeting 1790 – Commemorates the earliest known town meeting in this province. These meetings, although severely limited in jurisdiction, were the first step toward our present system of elective and responsible municipal government. (Municipal Park, Grimsby.)

First Newspaper 1793 – Commemorates the publishing of the province's first newspaper, "The Upper Canada Gazette," as well as another pioneer journal, "The Gleaner." (King Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe 1763-1851 – Honours the soldier who, following the death of Isaac Brock, took over the command of the British and Canadian forces and won the Battle of Queenston Heights on October 13, 1812. (Beside Brock Monument, Queenston Heights.)

St. Andrew's Anglican Church – Marks one of the province's most attractive early nineteenth century churches and tells the story of its congregation dating back to the founding of Grimsby. (Grounds of St. Andrew's Church, Grimsby.)

Colonel Robert Nelles 1761-1842 – Commemorates a Loyalist who was one of Grimsby's first settlers, and who became one of Lincoln County's outstanding soldiers and legislators. This plaque also marks "The Manor," completed in 1798, one of the province's few remaining eighteenth century buildings. (Grounds of "The Manor," Grimsby.)

William H. Merritt 1793-1862 – One of the first settlers on the site of St. Catharines. Merritt was a pioneer in the field of transportation and was primarily responsible

for the construction of the first Welland Canal, 1824-29. (Memorial Park, St. Catharines.)

The Canada Constellation 1799-1800 – This was Upper Canada's earliest independent newspaper, and was published by two brothers, Silvester and Gideon Tiffany, who had emigrated from the United States. (Niagara Museum Grounds, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

Memorial Hall 1906 – Commemorates the first building in Ontario to be constructed solely for use as an historical museum. This plaque also commemorates Janet Carnochan, the noted historian of the Niagara Peninsula. (Niagara Museum Grounds, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

The Burning of St. Davids 1814 – Commemorates a tragic incident during the War of 1812 when an invading force of American soldiers razed St. Davids. Their commanding officer was later dismissed from the United States Army because of this action. (In front of St. Davids Public School.)

Major John Richardson 1796-1852 – One of Upper Canada's pioneer historians and authors, Richardson was born in Queenston. As a professional soldier he served in Canada, the West Indies and Spain. He published two newspapers in Upper Canada, and wrote many informative historical accounts and successful poems and novels. His epic poem "Tecumseh" and historical novel "Wacousta" together with his "War of 1812" are his best known works. (In front of Laura Secord Memorial School, Queenston.)

Lieutenant-Colonel John Butler 1725-96 – Born in Connecticut, this well-known Loyalist soldier and pioneer settler in the Niagara area obtained a large tract of land in the Mohawk Valley, N.Y. He was commissioned in the Indian Department and served with distinction in the Seven Years War. Forfeiting his estates at the outbreak of the American Revolution, he raised a Loyalist corps, "Butler's Rangers" which was the scourge of the rebel-held territory in New York State. The unit was disbanded in 1784, and led by their former commander, many settled in the Niagara Peninsula. (At Butler's Burying Ground, Niagara.)

First Mennonite Settlement – The first group of Mennonites known to have settled within the present province of Ontario took up land in 1786 some twenty miles west of Niagara. By the turn of the century, a further group of about twenty-five families were persuaded to join their brethren, and settled in the vicinity of the present communities of Vineland and Jordan. Here the first Mennonite church congregation in Canada was organized in 1801. (Near the Jacob Fry House of the Museum of the Twenty, Jordan.)

Rev. Anthony Burns 1834-1862 – Commemorates the life of a former Negro slave who escaped to Boston. His subsequent arrest caused serious riots in that city. Ransomed shortly after his return to the South, he eventually

became a Baptist minister and settled in St. Catharines. (At the entrance to Victoria Lawn Cemetery, St. Catharines.)

The Niagara Escarpment – Describes this well-known geological formation of which Queenston Heights forms a part. (Adjacent to the road leading from Highway No. 8A to the Brock Monument.)

Christian Warner 1754-1833 – A Loyalist from Albany County, N.Y., Warner served in Butler's Rangers during the American Revolution. He settled near St. Davids and became a leader of one of the earliest Methodist "Classes" in the province. (Warner Burying Ground near St. Davids.)

Niagara Agricultural Society – Commemorates the founding, by 1792, of the Agricultural Society of Upper Canada, the first organization in the province devoted to the improvement of agriculture. (Simcoe Park, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

The Royal Canadian Henley Regatta – This plaque commemorates the history of rowing and the establishment of the Canadian Henley, first held at Toronto in 1880. The site was moved in successive years, but since 1903 a section of the old Welland Canal has been used. (Entrance to Henley Regatta Course Grandstand, Main Street, St. Catharines.)

The First Provincial Parliament 1792 – Commemorates the opening and subsequent sessions of the province's first parliament in Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake), then the capital of Upper Canada. (In front of the Town Hall, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

"Willowbank" – This fine example of Classic Revival architecture was constructed in 1833-35 for Alexander Hamilton, a prominent Niagara citizen. (On the grounds of "Willowbank", corner of Queen Street and Dee Road, Queenston.)

The Field House – Built about 1800 by Gilbert Field, an early Loyalist settler in Niagara, it is one of the province's oldest remaining brick dwellings. (The Niagara Parkway, between Niagara-on-the-Lake and Queenston.)

First Cotton Factory. Describes the establishment of one of the province's important industries by the opening of the first cotton factory in the 1840's. (Jaycee's Centennial Park, Albert Street, Thorold.)

"Stamford Park". Commemorates the country estate of one of the province's early lieutenant-governors, Sir Peregrine Maitland. Here he chose to spend much of his time during his ten-year period of office. (Highway #8, Mountain Road intersection, Niagara Falls, Ontario.)

Founding of Port Robinson. This community was originally the southern terminus of the old Welland Canal and during the mid-nineteenth century had a colourful history. (The public park, Port Robinson.)

Church of St. John the Evangelist 1825. This simple Gothic Revival building was constructed largely through the efforts of Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada 1818-1828. St. John's is one of the oldest remaining Anglican churches in the province. (Grounds of St. John's Church, Portage Road at Stamford Green, Niagara Falls, Ontario.)

Father Louis Hennepin. This Recollet priest accompanied La Salle on the first voyage of the "Griffon", and later published a valuable account of his travels. The latter included the first recorded description of Niagara Falls. (Adjacent to the Falls.)

The First Welland Canal 1824-1833. Describes the building of this very important connecting link between Lakes Ontario and Erie. It ran originally from Port Dalhousie to Port Robinson, and was completed to Port Colborne in 1833. (Centennial Gardens Park, St. Catharines.)

Brock University. The founding of the Niagara area's first university is described on this plaque. (De Cew Campus, Brock University, St. Catharines.)

The Law Society of Upper Canada 1797. This regulatory body, established to exercise control over the legal profession, was founded at Newark (now Niagara-on-the-Lake) then the provincial seat of government. (South-west corner of Queen and Gate Streets, Niagara-on-the-Lake.)

Mackenzie's Crossing Place—Marks the site where William Lyon Mackenzie fled across the Niagara River to safety in the United States after his defeat at Montgomery's Tavern in December, 1837. (Corner of the Niagara Parks Blvd. and Thompson Road near Fort Erie.)

The Destruction of the Caroline 1837 — Commemorates the daring exploit of Captain Andrew Drew, R.N., and a group of volunteers who, during the Rebellion of 1837-38, captured and destroyed an American-owned vessel the "Caroline", which had been supplying William Lyon Mackenzie's rebel forces on Navy Island. This action almost precipitated war between Britain and the United States. (Niagara Parks Boulevard, 1½ miles south of Chippawa.)

Fort Chippawa — This plaque stands on the site of a fortification built in 1791 to protect the southern terminus of the Niagara Portage Road. Consisting of a large blockhouse and stockade, it was enlarged in 1814-15, but was later abandoned. (North bank of the Chippawa River, Chippawa.)

Capture of the "Somers" and "Ohio" 1814 — Describes the capture of two armed United States schooners lying off American-held Fort Erie. The British force which successfully accomplished this feat had embarked earlier in small boats from a site near the present plaque. (Crystal Beach.)

Sir Casimir S. Gzowski 1813-1898 — Commemorates this outstanding 19th century construction engineer. He was

a founder of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and the Administrator of Ontario 1896-97. (On the grounds of the Niagara Parks Commission's Administration Building, Niagara Falls.)

Raid on Fort Schlosser 1813 – At daybreak on July 5, 1813, a British and Canadian force crossed the Niagara River from Chippawa and successfully attacked the American depot on the opposite shore. This probing raid led to a series of similar incursions into American territory all along the American frontier. (King's Bridge Park, Chippawa.)

Church of the Holy Trinity – Traces the history of this attractively designed Anglican Church and its predecessor which was burned by supporters of William Lyon Mackenzie in 1839. (Chippawa.)

The Beaverdams Church 1832 – Commemorates one of the oldest remaining Methodist chapels in the province. The first minister to preach here was the Rev. Egerton Ryerson. (Beaverdams.)

NIPISSING

Jean Nicolet – Honours one of the earliest explorers of the French regime in Canada. For at least eight years commencing in 1620, he lived with the native tribes in the Lake Nipissing area. He is generally credited with the discovery of Lake Michigan in 1634. (Lee Park, North Bay.)

Mattawa House 1837 – Commemorates the former Hudson's Bay trading post, which stood at this junction of historic canoe routes, and formed the nucleus of the community of Mattawa. (Hudson Bay Point, Mattawa.)

La Vase Portages – To mark the three portages which connected Trout Lake and the lower La Vase River, and formed part of the great canoe route from Montreal to the West. It was traversed by many of Canada's most famous explorers, missionaries and fur traders. (Highway No. 17, 2½ miles east of North Bay.)

The Ontario Northland Railway – This pioneer northern railway was begun in 1902 at North Bay and in 1932 reached James Bay. Along its route many new communities and mines were established, and it was primarily responsible for the rapid development of northeastern Ontario. (In the front of Tourist Information Centre, Regina and Main Streets, North Bay.)

**Canoe Route to the West/La Route vers l'Ouest en Canoe* – This plaque, with English and French texts, commemorates the famous trans-Canada canoe route. Erected at the junction of the Ottawa and Mattawa Rivers, it notes some of the well known historic figures who passed this way. (Legion Park, Mattawa.)

NORFOLK

Campbell's Raid 1814 – Relates the story of the destructive military raid made on the settlement of Dover and the surrounding area May 14, 1814, by an American force led by Lt.-Col. John Campbell. (Port Dover.)

The Heroine of Long Point – Commemorates Abigail Becker who saved the lives of the crew of the schooner "Conductor" which was wrecked off Long Point in November, 1854. (In the park adjacent to the cenotaph, Port Rowan.)

First Forestry Station 1908 – Marks the establishment of Canada's first provincial forestry station and its founder, Dr. Edmund Zavitz. (Saint Williams' Forestry Station.)

The John Backhouse Mill – Built in 1798, this mill escaped General McArthur's raids during the War of 1812 and was in continuous operation until the 1950's. During that period, it remained in possession of the same family. (Near Port Rowan, South Walsingham Township.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Ryerse 1752-1812 – Commemorates the Loyalist who founded Port Ryerse. (Anglican Memorial Church, Port Ryerse.)

District Capital 1815-1825 – Commemorates the period during which Vittoria was the administrative and judicial headquarters of the old London District. (Grounds of Christ Church, Vittoria.)

The Long Point Settlement – Traces the earliest permanent settlement of this old established area of the province, and the part it played in the War of 1812. (On the grounds of South Walsingham Township office, Highway 59, about 11 miles south of Langton.)

Founding of Simcoe – Describes the establishment of this community before the War of 1812, and its development until it was incorporated in 1849. (Lynnwood Park, Simcoe.)

NORTHUMBERLAND

The Wicklow Church 1824 – Commemorates the oldest surviving Baptist chapel in Ontario. (Wicklow.)

Barnum House 1817 – One of the finest remaining examples of a frame domestic Georgian structure in Ontario, it was built by Col. Eliakim Barnum who had emigrated from Vermont in 1808. (Grafton.)

Victoria Hall 1860 – A fine example of early Victorian architecture completed in 1860. (In front of the Town Hall, Cobourg.)

Victoria College – This was the original home of the college which is now federated with the University of Toronto. The building was commenced in 1832 and the college's first president was the Rev. Egerton Ryerson. (In front of the Ontario Hospital, Cobourg.)

William Weller 1788-1863 – Honours the province's leading stage coach proprietor (circa 1830-56). He was famous for his record-breaking drive from Toronto to Montreal in 1840 to convey Governor General Charles Poulett Thomson to the latter town. (North end of Victoria Park, Cobourg.)

Cobourg and Peterborough Railway 1852-1898 – One of the lines built during the great period of railway construction in the 1850's. Like many others of its time, it was a financial failure and left the town heavily in debt. (University Avenue, Cobourg.)

Loss of the "Speedy" – Commemorates the tragic sinking of the schooner "Speedy" which foundered off Presqu'Île Point, Lake Ontario in October, 1804. On board were some of Upper Canada's leading citizens on their way to attend a murder trial at the "capital" of the Newcastle District which was then situated at Presqu'Île Point. (Grounds of Museum in Presqu'Île Provincial Park.)

Joseph Medlicott Scriven 1819-1886 – Commorates the author of the poem "Pray Without Ceasing" which was later set to music and became the internationally-known hymn "What a Friend We Have in Jesus". (At the Pengeley Burying Ground some 2½ miles east of Bailieboro.)

Founders of Campbellford – Describes the founding of this settlement and the persons responsible for its development. (Campbellford.)

Honourable James Cockburn 1819-1883 – A father of Confederation, Cockburn was one of the representatives from Canada West at the 1864 Quebec Conference. He later became the first Speaker of the new House of Commons at Ottawa. (Hon. James Cockburn Centennial Gardens, Cobourg.)

Gore's Landing – Describes the founding of this community in the 1840's, and commemorates some of its famous residents. (Opposite the Anglican church rectory, Gore's Landing.)

J. D. Kelly 1862-1958 – Commemorates this gifted painter and illustrator who is best known for his meticulously researched portrayals of events in Canadian history. (Percy Township Centennial Park, Warkworth.)

ONTARIO

Rama Indian Reserve – In 1838-39 a band of Ojibwa (Chippewa) Indians under Chief William Yellowhead (Musquakie) settled on land in this region after being forced to relinquish their former holdings at the Atherley Narrows. (The Rama Indian Reserve, Lake Couchiching.)

Lucy Maud Montgomery – Commemorates the noted author of "Anne of Green Gables". Born in Prince Edward Island, she lived at Leaskdale for fifteen years, and there wrote eleven of her twenty-two novels. (At her former home, Leaskdale.)

The Honourable Gordon D. Conant 1885-1953 – Commemorates Ontario's twelfth prime minister, who was born in Oshawa. (Lakeview Park, Oshawa.)

Robert Holmes 1861-1930 – Commemorates this well known artist, who specialized in painting Canadian wildflowers (MacLeod Park, Cannington.)

OTTAWA-CARLETON

**Commissariat Building 1827/Edifice de l'Intendance 1827* – The oldest existing stone building in Ottawa. It was used as a storehouse, office and treasury during the construction of the Rideau Canal by Lt.-Col. John By, R.E. (Bytown Museum beside the locks at foot of Rideau Canal.)

St. John's Anglican Church 1823 – Commemorates the founding of a pioneer congregation and the first church to be commenced in what is now Carleton County. (St. John's Church, Richmond.)

Richmond Military Settlement 1818 – Commemorates the establishment of a settlement at the site of Richmond village and in its vicinity. Many of these settlers were discharged veterans of the 99th Regiment. The project was supervised by the Quartermaster General's Department and formed part of a series of military settlements formed in the Rideau area. (Agricultural Fair Grounds, Richmond.)

The Long Island Mill – Marks this fine old stone structure which began operation in 1860, and its builders, Moss Kent Dickinson and Joseph Merrill Currier. (Manotick.)

**University of Ottawa/Université d'Ottawa* – Commemorates the founding of Canada's oldest bilingual university. (University Administration Building, Ottawa.)

**The Nile Voyageurs 1884-85/Les Voyageurs du Nil 1884-85* – In 1884 a British expeditionary force, commanded by Viscount Wolseley, was sent up the Nile River to rescue Major-General Charles Gordon who was besieged in Khartoum. Wolseley, familiar with the talents of Canadian rivermen, requested the recruitment of a group of voyageurs to take the expedition's boats through the dangerous cataracts of the Nile. (Kitchissippi Lookout, Island Park Drive, Ottawa.)

The Honourable Hamnet Pinhey 1784-1857 – A "King's Messenger" and blockade runner during the Napoleonic Wars, Pinhey was allowed 1,000 acres of land in March Township for his services. Here he established his estate "Horaceville". Some of its structures, erected in the 1820's and 1830's, still remain in existence either as a whole or in the form of substantial ruins. Later he became prominent in community affairs and served in several public offices. ("Horaceville", near South March.)

**The Founding of Ottawa/La Fondation d'Ottawa* – This marker, in English and French, describes the founding of Canada's capital by Lieut.-Col. John By, R.E., in whose

honour it was originally named "Bytown". (Grounds of the Centennial Centre, Confederation Square, Ottawa.)

Carleton University – Commemorates the establishment of one of Canada's major universities in 1942. (On campus between the library and Access Road.)

**Major Edward J. G. Holland, V.C. 1878-1948.* Honours an early winner of the Victoria Cross who was awarded this coveted medal for his heroic actions during the South African War. (Royal Canadian Legion, 110 Argyle St., Ottawa.)

OXFORD

St. Paul's Church 1834 – This church is associated with the very early days of Woodstock and was financed through the efforts of Admiral Henry Vansittart and built under the direction of Captain Andrew Drew, R.N. (Woodstock.)

The Big Cheese 1866 – Marks the nearby site of the early factory which manufactured in 1866 the giant cheese which was shipped to England to advertise the famous cheese industry of Oxford County. (South of Ingersoll on Highway No. 19.)

Captain Andrew Drew, R.N. 1792-1878 – Commemorates the doughty naval officer who helped to found Woodstock, and who during the Rebellion of 1837-38 led the raiders who destroyed the American steamer "Caroline" which had been supplying William Lyon Mackenzie's forces on Navy Island in the Niagara River. (Grounds of his former residence on Rathbourne Street, Woodstock.)

Founders of Ingersoll – Commemorates Major Thomas Ingersoll and his son Charles who were responsible for the first major settlement of the townships of West, North, and East Oxford, and founded the community of Ingersoll. (Beside Thomas Street Bridge, Ingersoll.)

Woodstock College – Commemorates the famous co-educational institution sponsored by the Baptists which was opened in 1860. At one time it was expected to attain full university status, but became purely a boys' preparatory school in 1890 and was closed in 1926. (At the site of the former college, Wilson and College Street, Woodstock.)

George Tillson 1782-1864 – Commemorates the founding of Tillsonburg and its founder. This community, known originally as Dereham Forge, grew around the sawmill and foundry that Tillson established. (In front of Town Hall, Tillsonburg.)

Colonel Thomas Hornor 1767-1834 – Honours the pioneer settler of Blenheim Township who took up land there in 1795, and built the first sawmill and first grist-mill in what is now Oxford County. A justice of the peace and registrar for Oxford and Middlesex, he was the first member of the legislative assembly to be elected for Oxford. (Princeton Cemetery, Princeton.)

Ingersoll Town Hall 1856 – Commemorates this pioneer municipal building which was completed in 1856 in the popular Italianate style. Its commodious auditorium was used for public meetings by many of the prominent figures of the day. (On the wall of the Ingersoll Town Hall.)

The Norwich Quaker Settlement – The story of one of Upper Canada's most successful Quaker settlements which was established in Norwich Township in 1811. (At the Quaker Pioneer Cemetery, Norwich.)

Rev. Newton Wolverton 1846-1932 – An educationist and Baptist minister, Wolverton established at Woodstock College, where he was the principal, Canada's first manual training department. (In front of College Avenue Secondary School, Woodstock.)

Henry John Cody 1868-1951 – This distinguished Canadian churchman and educationist was born at Embro. For his outstanding contributions in the fields of education and religion he was made a C.M.G. by King George VI. (Embro.)

Thomas 'Carbide' Willson 1860-1915 – Commemorates this early electrical engineer who discovered the first commercial process for the production of calcium carbide, a chemical compound used in the manufacture of acetylene gas. (210 Vansittart Avenue, Woodstock.)

"The Old Stage Road" – This pioneer highway, opened in the closing decade of the eighteenth century, was for many years the preferred road to the Detroit River settlements. (Central School Grounds, East Oxford Township.)

PARRY SOUND

Canoe Route to the West – This plaque marks a link in the historic canoe route from Montreal to the West. This route ascended the Ottawa and Mattawa Rivers, crossed Lake Nipissing and descended the swift French River to Georgian Bay and the upper Great Lakes. Here passed most of the famous Canadian explorers, missionaries and fur traders of the 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries. (Southern approach of bridge crossing the French River on Highway No. 69.)

The Rosseau-Nipissing Road – This "colonization road" was constructed between 1866 and 1873. It opened up the Parry Sound district to settlement and greatly assisted the region's important lumbering operations. (Village of Magnetawan.)

Magnetawan Lock – This lock, completed in 1886, was built so that the considerable boat traffic on the Magnetawan River could overcome the rapids at Magnetawan village and serve the additional ten miles of river leading to Ahmic Harbour. (Near the lock, Magnetawan.)

The Sinking of the "Waubuno" 1879 – Tells the story of this well-known marine disaster. The "Waubuno" was a side-wheeler of some 200 tons which ran a passenger and

freight service between Collingwood and Parry Sound. She was lost with all hands in November, 1879 during a violent storm. (Market Square Park, Parry Sound.)

Founding of Parry Sound – Commemorates the founding of this community by the Beatty family. (In front of the Municipal Building, Parry Sound.)

Magnetawan River Steam Navigation – The first steamboat on the Magnetawan River was built in 1879. The steamer service operated until about 1934, and provided the only efficient means of transportation for passengers and freight between the railhead at Burks Falls and the scattered settlements along the river. (Burks Falls.)

Lake Nipissing – Outlines the geological history of this lake, which began about 9,000 B.C. when the glacial ice started its retreat from that area for the last time. (Callander Lookout, near North Bay.)

PEEL

The Government Inn 1798-1861 – Marks the general area where this publicly-owned inn or “post-house” originally stood. Here the local Indians gathered to trade, and in 1805 and 1818 signed treaties which ceded their lands to the Crown. (In Memorial Park, Port Credit.)

Sir William Pearce Howland 1811-1907 – Canada’s only American-born father of Confederation. (Confederation Square, Toronto Township Offices, Cooksville.)

PERTH

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen 1874-1960 – Honours the statesman who served twice as Canada’s prime minister. (Anderson, near St. Marys.)

Timothy Eaton 1834-1907 – Commemorates this outstanding pioneer retail merchant who opened his first store in 1856 in the community of Kirkton. (Roadside Park beside Highway No. 23, ¼ mile north of Kirkton.)

Fryfogel’s Inn – Built by Sebastian Fryfogel, said to be the first settler in Perth County, the former inn is one of the few remaining examples in that area of Upper Canadian Neo-Classic architecture. (Near Shakespeare.)

Founding of St. Mary’s – Commemorates the founding of this community in the 1840’s and its incorporation as a town in 1864. (Town Hall, St. Mary’s.)

PETERBOROUGH

Catharine Parr Traill 1802-1899 – Commemorates this talented author who was a pioneer settler of the Otonabee region. (“Westove”, Lakefield.)

The Robinson Settlement 1825 – Describes the government-supported settlement of Irish emigrants in the Peter-

borough region which was superintended by the Hon. Peter Robinson. (Victoria Park, Peterborough.)

Scott's Mills 1820 – Commemorates the mills built by Adam Scott, the first settler on the site of Peterborough. (Water Street, Peterborough.)

Court-House and Jail – These impressive structures were built 1838-40 following the establishment of the District of Colborne. (In front of the court-house, Peterborough.)

St. John's Church 1834 – Commemorates Peterborough County's oldest church built 1834-36, whose congregation was formed in 1826 shortly after the founding of the community. (Grounds of St. John's Anglican Church, Peterborough.)

The Serpent Mounds – These pre-historic burial mounds are the only ones of their type known to exist in Canada, and it has been estimated that they were constructed about the second century A.D. (Serpent Mounds Provincial Park, near Peterborough.)

Susanna Moodie 1803-1885 – A member of the talented literary family, the Stricklands, she came to Upper Canada in 1832 and settled near Lakefield in 1834. She was the author of "Roughing It in the Bush" in addition to many novels and poems. (Memorial Park, Lakefield.)

Thomas and Frances Stewart – Honours Thomas Stewart, an early and prominent local settler whose public services greatly aided the development of this community, and Frances, his wife, whose published correspondence provides an invaluable record of pioneer life in the Peterborough area. (On the grounds of Thomas A. Stewart Secondary School, Peterborough.)

PRESCOTT

**District Court-House and Gaol 1825/Palais de Justice et Prison 1825* – This plaque, worded in French and English, commemorates the province's oldest remaining courthouse. Built in the Loyalist Neo-Classic style, the central portion was completed by September 1825. (County Court-house, L'Orignal.)

**The Seigneurie of L'Orignal/La Seigneurie de L'Orignal* – Commemorates the establishment of the first seigneurie in what is now Ontario. First granted in 1674, it was over one hundred years before significant development took place in the area. (Centennial Park, L'Orignal.)

**Hawkesbury Mills* – Describes in English and French the founding of the town of Hawkesbury, which originated from the early mills built in the area. (Confederation Park, Hawkesbury.)

**St. Andrew's Church 1832/L'Eglise "St. Andrew's" 1832* – Commemorates the founding of this early Ottawa Valley Presbyterian congregation and the building of the existing church in 1832. (On the grounds of St. Andrew's United Church, L'Orignal.)

PRINCE EDWARD

The White Chapel 1809 – Also known as the “Old” or “Conger” Chapel. This is Prince Edward County’s oldest religious edifice and has been maintained continuously as a place of worship for a longer period than any other church of Methodist origin in the province. Its interior arrangement and furnishings have been preserved much as they were in the early nineteenth century. Highway No. 41, three miles north of Picton.)

District Court-House and Gaol 1832 – This fine old structure was built in the Greek Revival style and opened in 1834. John A. Macdonald, later Canada’s first Prime Minister, practised law in its courtroom. (On the Court-house grounds, Picton.)

Sir Rodmond P. Roblin 1853-1937 – Born in Sophiasburgh Township, Rodmond Palen Roblin, a descendant of United Empire Loyalists who had settled in the region shortly after the American Revolution, moved to Fort Garry (Winnipeg) in 1877. He served as premier of Manitoba 1900-1915. (Former Roblin homestead, lot 17, Con. II, Sophiasburgh, about 12 miles north of Picton.)

The Rev. William Macaulay 1794-1874 – This pioneer Anglican priest owned 400 acres of land in the vicinity of Hallowell Bay. On this property he developed a settlement which he named Picton. In 1837 it was incorporated with the adjacent community of Hallowell to form the nucleus of the present town of Picton. From his own funds he built the first St. Mary Magdalene’s Church in 1825. (On the grounds of St. Mary Magdalene’s, Picton.)

West Lake Boarding School – This brick structure, a fine example of “Loyalist Neo-Classic” architecture, was built before 1839, and was the first Quaker seminary in Canada. (On the north side of Highway No. 33 about 4 miles west of Picton.)

Founding of Hallowell – Commemorates the establishment of this community in the early 1800’s which amalgamated with the adjacent village of “Picton” in 1837 to form the Town of Picton. (Coronation Park, Hill Street, Picton.)

John A. Macdonald in Hallowell – Tells the story of his residence in Hallowell (now part of Picton) where he gained his first experience in the field of public administration. (Post Office building, Picton.)

Marysburgh Settlement 1784 – Marysburgh Township was surveyed in 1784 and by October of that year a group of disbanded German mercenaries, under Baron von Reitzenstein had begun clearing land. This was one of the earliest German-speaking settlements in the province. (Marysburgh Museum, near Waupoos.)

The “Conference Church” – Marks the site of important Methodist conferences, one of which resulted in separation of the Canadian and U.S. churches, while another dealt with the foundation of what was to become Victoria University. (Picton United Church, Chapel and Mary Streets, Picton.)

The Kenté (Quinte) Mission 1668. Relates the story of the establishment of a Sulpician mission among the Cayuga Indians at their village on the Bay of Quinte. (Village park, Consecon, highway #33.)

RAINY RIVER

Fort Lac La Pluie – Marks the site of the old North West Company post erected between 1775 and 1787. It was abandoned in 1821 after the latter's amalgamation with the Hudson's Bay Company. (Fort Frances)

Steep Rock Iron Range – As early as 1897 it was thought that a substantial iron ore body lay beneath Steep Rock Lake, but it was not until 1938 that ore was discovered. By 1964 over 36 million tons had been mined. (Civic Centre, Atikokan.)

The French Portage – Commemorates this old portage on the Kaministiquia canoe route to the West, first recorded in 1688 by Jacques de Noyon. Used extensively by French and British fur traders, it was later improved and became a way station on the "Dawson Route." (Dawson Trail Campground, 25 miles east of Atikokan.)

Fort Frances Canal 1878 – This early waterway was intended to form a significant link in the line of communication to the West. Its importance diminished when the Canadian Pacific Railway's route was altered to follow a more northerly course. (West End Park, 3rd Avenue West, Fort Frances.)

Jacques de Noyon 1668-1745. This intrepid French explorer first used the Kaministiquia canoe route to the Rainy River-Lake of the Woods area in 1688. This became one of the main links in the trans-continental canoe route to the west. (Rainy Lake Lookout, Noden Causeway, 4 miles south of Fort Frances.)

RENFREW

The Opeongo Road—Surveyed in 1852, this was one of the early "colonization roads" opened by the government to encourage settlement of the district lying inland from the settled townships. It brought many settlers to Renfrew County and aided the region's important lumbering industry. (Identical plaques on Post Office grounds, Barry's Bay and in Hydro Park, Town of Renfrew.)

The McNab Settlement—The story of the settlement established by Archibald McNab (1779-1860) thirteenth chief of Clan MacNab, who for a number of years ruled his Highland emigrants in McNab Township in the manner of a feudal chieftain. (Municipal Park, Arnprior.)

Daniel McLachlin 1810-72—Commemorates this enterprising lumberman who in 1851 purchased some 400 acres of land at the deserted hamlet of Arnprior and in 1854 laid out a town plot. He built sawmills there, represented the area in parliament and was the founder of the modern community of Arnprior. (Near the eastern approach to the Madawaska Bridge in Arnprior.)

The Founding of Pembroke – Commemorates Peter White, a Scottish settler, who following naval service on the Great Lakes during the War of 1812, and through his various enterprises, stimulated the growth of settlement in the area. (On the grounds of the Champlain Trail Museum, Pembroke.)

Rapids of the Upper Ottawa – Describes a portion of the Ottawa River in which were located some of its most spectacular and dangerous rapids. For over two centuries this formed part of the canoe route to the West. (Lookout Point Highway No. 17, 2 miles west of Deux Rivières.)

The Zeep Reactor – Commemorates the initiation of the first nuclear chain reaction in Canada, which took place on September 5, 1945 at Chalk River. (Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories, Chalk River.)

Timber Rafting on the Ottawa – Commemorates this lucrative trade which for over one hundred years was a very significant factor in the economic life of the Ottawa Valley. (Bell Park, Arnprior.)

Lieutenant Christopher James Bell, R.N. 1795-1836 – A naval veteran, Bell became a pioneer of the region's lumber industry and the founder of Castleford. (1½ miles southeast of Castleford, at Bonnechère River crossing.)

Champlain's Journey of 1613 – Commemorates the first journey up the Ottawa River taken by Samuel de Champlain, Father of New France. (Municipal Park, Cobden.)

SIMCOE

Coldwater Mill 1833 – This old structure which still stands was originally built to serve the Indians who, in 1830, were gathered from the surrounding area and settled on a reserve running from Atherley Narrows (Orillia) to Coldwater. (Eplett's Mill, Coldwater.)

Associated Country Women of the World – Commemorates this association which was an extension of the Canadian Women's Institutes into other countries. Mrs. Alfred Watt, a native of Collingwood, was largely responsible for this action. (Maple Street, Collingwood.)

The Naval Establishment – Describes the British naval base commanding the upper Great Lakes which was established at Penetanguishene following the War of 1812. (Garrison Reserve, Penetang.)

The Military Establishment 1829-1856 – Commemorates the military base which was established at Penetanguishene in 1829 following the withdrawal of British forces from Drummond Island in 1828. (Grounds of Officers' Quarters Museum, Garrison Reserve, Penetang.)

Sir William Mulock 1843-1944 – Commemorates at his birthplace this prominent statesman who was postmaster general and minister of labour in the cabinet of Sir

Wilfrid Laurier, chancellor of the University of Toronto, and chief justice of Ontario. (Bond Head.)

Andrew Frederick Hunter 1863-1940 – Commemorates one of Ontario's most respected local historians. (Grounds of the Public Library, corner of Collier and Mulcaster Streets, Barrie.)

The Scotch Settlement 1819 – Relates the story of a group of Highland emigrants originally settled on the Red River in present-day Manitoba by Lord Selkirk, but compelled by persecution from the North West Company to move to Upper Canada. (Grounds of "Auld Kirk", concession VI, lot 8, West Gwillimbury Township.)

David Allanson Jones 1836-1910 – Commemorates the founder of the Canadian beekeeping industry. (Community Park, Beeton.)

Nine Mile Portage – Commemorates the early line of communication between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay, running from the site of Barrie to the head waters of the Nottawasaga River. (Dunlop Street at Fred Grant Square, Barrie.)

St. James-on-the-Lines 1836 – Marks the garrison church built 1836-38 for the military and civilian inhabitants of the Penetanguishene area. (Church Street North, Penetang.)

Admiral Bayfield 1795-1885 – Marks the headquarters 1819-23 of the famous admiralty surveyor of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. (Garrison Reserve, Penetang.)

Sainte Marie 1639-1649 – The famous Jesuit outpost among the Huron Indians, and headquarters of their missionaries in Huronia from 1639 to 1649. (Sainte-Marie among the Hurons, near Midland.)

Gateway to Huronia – Marks the western terminus of the 800 mile route which during the first half of the 17th century, connected the French settlements on the St. Lawrence with Huronia. (On the hill above the Martyrs' Shrine, Midland.)

Penetanguishene Road 1814 – Marks one section of the road constructed by Dr. "Tiger" Dunlop in 1814 which ran from the north shore of Kempenfeldt Bay to the Military and Naval Establishments at Pentanguishene. (Hugel Avenue, Midland, off Highway No. 27.)

Saint Ignace II – Marks the site of the Huron village and Jesuit mission where the Jesuit missionaries Jean de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant were tortured and killed by the invading Iroquois in 1649. (South of Highway No. 12 between Coldwater and Victoria Harbour, in Tay Township.)

Cowan's Trading Post – An early fur trading post built about 1778 on the east side of Matchedash Bay by an

independent trader, George Cowan. It was visited by Governor Simcoe in 1793. (Seven miles northwest of Coldwater, Simcoe County Road No. 17.)

Sir William Osler 1849-1919 – Honours one of Canada's most famous physicians and teachers who was born in Bond Head in 1849. (Grounds of Community Centre, Bond Head.)

Chief William Yellowhead – Commemorates the famous Mississauga chief who fought on the British side during the War of 1812. With members of his tribe he settled on the site of Orillia in 1830, but the pressure of white settlement in the area resulted in their transfer to Rama in 1838-39. (Couchiching Beach Park, Orillia.)

Captain James Keating, R.A. – "One gun" Keating was born in Ireland and came to Upper Canada during the War of 1812. He captured American-held Fort Shelby using a single cannon. Keating was later Fort Adjutant at St. Joseph's Island, Drummond Island, and in 1828 at Penetanguishene. He played a leading role in that pioneer community until his death in 1849. (On grounds of Military and Naval Establishments, Penetanguishene.)

Captain John Moberly, R.N., 1789-1848 – Commemorates the services of the gallant sailor who was sent to Upper Canada to command the British naval forces on the upper Great Lakes. With Keating he was responsible for the building of the garrison church, St. James-on-the-Lines. (Penetanguishene.)

"Jake" Gaudaur 1858-1937 – A native of Orillia, Jacob Gill Gaudaur was one of the world's greatest oarsmen. (Atherley Narrows, Orillia.)

Willow Creek Depot – Relates the history of a military supply depot established to supply the British posts on the upper Great Lakes during the War of 1812 and the immediately following years. (Lot 14, Con. IX, Vespra Township, near Minesing.)

Cahiagué – Marks the site where, according to the best current evidence, stood the principal village of the Huron nation. From here Samuel de Champlain set out in 1615 on his ill-fated military expedition against the Iroquois. (Near Warminster, 9 miles west of Orillia, off Highway No. 12.)

The Founding of Midland – Commemorates the founding of this town, which took place as a result of the selection of the site as an important railway terminus. (In front of Post Office building, Midland.)

Honourable E. C. Drury – Honours Ontario's eighth prime minister and leader of the United Farmers of Ontario. That organization formed the provincial government from 1919 to 1923. (Crown Hill, about 5 miles north of Barrie.)

Franz Johnson 1888-1949 – Born in Toronto, this well-known artist was an original member of the “Group of Seven”, and participated in their first exhibition in 1920. (On the grounds of his former home and studio, Wyebriidge.)

Wasdell Falls Hydro-Electric Development 1914 – Commemorates the first generating station constructed by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. (Wasdell Falls, Orillia Township.)

The Huron Fish Weirs – These Indian fish weirs, situated in the narrows connecting Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching, were first noted by Samuel de Champlain in 1615. (Atherley Narrows, Orillia.)

The Founding of Orillia – Describes the founding of this community which stands on what was originally an Indian reserve. (Town Hall, Orillia.)

Hewitt Bernard 1825-1893 – Honours this dedicated civil servant who acted as secretary to the Quebec and London Conferences leading to Confederation. (Centennial Park, Barrie.)

Founding of Penetanguishene – Commemorates the founding of this community which traces its origin to the former nearby Military and Naval Establishments. (Main Street, Penetanguishene.)

The Northern Railway Company of Canada – Details the history of a pioneer railway which ran the first steam train in this province in 1853. (On the grounds of the Collingwood Museum, Memorial Park, St. Paul's Street, Collingwood.)

St. Thomas Church 1838. Commemorates this pioneer Lake Simcoe church that was built by means of a construction technique known as “rammed earth” or “cob”. (St. Thomas' Anglican Church, Shanty Bay.)

STORMONT

Captain Miles Macdonell – This native of Scotland served in the British forces during the American Revolution and later settled in Stormont. He was chosen by Lord Selkirk to superintend his Red River settlement. There he became involved in a violent struggle with the North West Company. (St. Andrews West.)

Captain Samuel Anderson 1736-1836 – Commemorates a Loyalist veteran of the Seven Years War and the American Revolution who was one of the first settlers on the site of Cornwall. (Grounds of Glen-Stor-Dun Lodge, Cornwall.)

The Glengarry Fencibles – Commemorates this famous “provincial” regiment which distinguished itself in many hard-fought battles during the War of 1812. (In front of the Armouries, 4th Street East, Cornwall.)

The Submerged Communities of the St. Lawrence – With the building of the St. Lawrence Seaway, a number of Ontario's oldest settled communities, situated on the river front, were flooded in order to create the new Lake St. Lawrence. (Lakeside Park, Cornwall Township, near Cornwall.)

St. Andrew's Church – This building is the oldest remaining stone structure in the province erected as a church, and is now used as a parish hall. (St. Andrew's Church, St. Andrew's West.)

The Rev. John Strachan in Cornwall – Commemorates this pioneer clergyman, legislator and teacher. He served as missionary at Cornwall where he established a boys' school which became renowned for its high academic standards and eminent graduates. (Bishop Strachan Memorial Church, 2nd Street West, Cornwall.)

SUDBURY

Discovery of the Sudbury Basin – Commemorates Tom Flanagan's discovery of copper-nickel sulphides on the C.P.R. right of way in 1883 which inaugurated the development of the rich mineral deposits of the Sudbury Basin. (Highway No. 544, near Murray Mines.)

Whitefish Lake Post – Commemorates a Hudson's Bay Company post established by 1824 to counteract trading activities by independent traders in an area north of the French River. It was moved to Naughton in 1887 and closed in 1896. (Naughton, 11 miles west of Sudbury.)

Salter's Meridian 1856 – Describes the first indication, in 1856, of the presence of large mineral deposits in this area. Rediscovered in 1886, it was to become the Creighton Mine, for thirty years the world's leading nickel producer. (Naughton, 11 miles west of Sudbury.)

The Sudbury Basin – Details the geological history of this impressive natural feature which contains immense deposits of valuable ores. (Bell Park, Sudbury.)

**Louis Hémon 1880-1913* – Honours this French author who wrote "Maria Chapdelaine", one of the most widely read books on French Canada. (Chapleau Centennial Park, Chapleau.)

THUNDER BAY DISTRICT

Simon James Dawson 1820-1902 – Commemorates the well-known surveyor and legislator who did much to open up the region between the Canadian Lakehead and what is now the Province of Manitoba. (Hillcrest Park, Thunder Bay.)

William McGillivray 1764-1825 – Commemorates one of the principal directors of the colourful North West fur trading company. Fort William was named in his honour in 1807. (Vickers Park, Thunder Bay.)

Daniel Greysolon, Sieur Dulhut 1636-1710 – This famous French explorer settled in Canada in 1655, and built the first post at the mouth of the Kaministiquia River in 1679. He annexed what is now the northwestern portion of this province and northern Minnesota to France and did much to further the westward expansion of New France. (In front of City Hall, Thunder Bay.)

Silver Islet 1868 – Relates the story of a small barren rock which became one of the richest sources of silver in North America. This mine produced over \$3,250,000 worth of ore before it closed in 1884. Some of the original mine buildings still exist on the adjacent mainland. (At Silver Islet, Sibley Point Peninsula.)

Sir William C. Van Horne 1843-1915 – Honours the man who, as general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, supervised its rapid construction across the continent. Its completion ensured Canadian unity. It is believed that he was primarily responsible for the naming of Port Arthur. (Municipal Park, opposite Public Utilities Building, Thunder Bay.)

The Nipigon Canoe Route – Relates the story of an historic fur trading route which extended from Lake Superior to James Bay. (Lake Helen Park on Highway No. 11, 6 miles from Nipigon.)

The Mountain Portage – Marks the site of the portage around Kakabeka Falls, which formed an important link in the famous Kaministiquia canoe route from Lake Superior to the West. (Kakabeka Falls Provincial Park.)

Capture of Fort William 1816 – Relates the story of the Earl of Selkirk's ill-fated attempt to found a settlement of Scottish emigrants in the Red River Valley, and the violent opposition of the fur traders of the North West Company. In retaliation, Selkirk led an armed force westward and seized the Nor-Westers' headquarters at Fort William. (Paterson Park, Thunder Bay.)

Savanne Portage – Marks the site where this historic portage, which formed an important link in the Kaministiquia canoe route to the West, crosses the present Highway No. 17. The portage was first recorded by Jacques de Noyon in 1688. (At the Department of Highways' Park beside Highway No. 17, seven miles northwest of Raith.)

Red Rock Cuesta – Commemorates one of Ontario's most striking geological formations. (Beside Highway No. 17, six miles west of Nipigon.)

The Grand Portage – Commemorates a nine mile portage which once formed an important link on the canoe route to the West. The inland headquarters of the North West Company was located at the eastern terminus of the portage for a number of years. (Middle Falls Park, 1 mile west of Highway No. 61, near Pigeon River.)

The Pic Fur Trading Post – Commemorates the establishment of this 18th century fur trading post which was eventually taken over by the North West Company. From

1821-1888 it was operated by the Hudson's Bay Company. (Pic River Indian Reserve near Marathon.)

The Robinson Superior Treaty – Under this treaty, concluded in 1850, the Ojibwa surrendered territory extending some 400 miles along the shore of Lake Superior and northward to the height of land. Chippewa Park, Thunder Bay.)

Oliver Dauna's 1836-1916 – One of the best known prospectors and mining promoters of his day, the "Silver King" became a prominent resident of Port Arthur and played a leading role in its early development. (Village of Stanley, Highway No. 588 west of Thunder Bay.)

Long Lake Posts – Details the history of fur trading in this area and the bitter competition before 1821 between the rival traders, the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company. (Centennial Park, Longlac.)

Mission to the Nipissings 1667 – Commemorates the celebration of the first Mass west of Sault Ste. Marie by Father Claude Allouez, S.J. in 1667. (Nipigon Lookout, Highway No. 17, Nipigon.)

Fort Kaministiquia 1717 – Gives the history of De la Nouë's fur trading post and other seventeenth and eighteenth century posts on the site of Fort William. (City Hall, Fort William.)

The Gladman-Hind Expedition 1857 – Describes this famous exploratory expedition, the findings of which played a significant role in the establishment of the province of Manitoba in 1870. (Foot of Arthur Street, Port Arthur.)

Sir Collingwood Schreiber 1831-1918 – Honours one of Canada's outstanding surveyors and civil engineers who played a significant role in the country's era of railway expansion. (Municipal Park, Schreiber.)

Great Dog Portage – Describes a portage which was reputed to be one of the steepest on the Kaministiquia canoe route to the West. It was first recorded in 1688 by the French explorer, Jacques de Noyon. (South end of Dog Lake, Fowler Township.)

Glacial Terraces – Describes this interesting geological formation, created as a result of glacial action some 20,000 years ago. (Centennial Park, Terrace Bay.)

Lake Superior Trek 1885 – Details an incident which occurred during the North-West Rebellion when the C.P.R. was faced with the difficult task of transporting a large military force to the West. (Scenic lookout, 6 miles west of Schreiber on Highway 17.)

Western Route of the C.P.R. Describes the building of the first Canadian trans-continental railway westward from Fort William. (Corner of Ridgeway St. and Syndicate Ave., Thunder Bay.)

Dawson Wagon Road. This road formed an important link in the land and water route from the Lakehead to Fort Garry. It ran from the Lakehead to Shebandowan Lake. (Shebandowan Village, highway #11.)

The Arctic Watershed. Marks the area where the Height of Land crosses highway #17. From this point waters flowing northward empty into James Bay, while south of it they form part of the Great Lakes drainage system. (Near Raith, highway #17, about 54 miles west of Thunder Bay.)

The Lakehead's First Grain Elevator 1883. By the late 1870's wheat production in the West enabled large quantities to be exported. Storage facilities became a vital necessity and with the completion of the C.P.R. line from Winnipeg to the Lakehead in 1883 the latter site seemed to be the most practical. (Manitoba Pool Elevator #2, Thunder Bay.)

Lakehead University. Commemorates the founding of northwestern Ontario's first University. (Lakehead University Campus, Thunder Bay.)

TIMISKAMING DISTRICT

Temagami Post 1834 – Relates the history of the Hudson Bay Company's trading post on Lake Temagami. (Bear Island, Lake Temagami.)

"Grey Owl" 1888-1938 – Commemorates the famous author and conservationist, Archibald Belaney. (Finlayson Point Provincial Camping Grounds, Temagami.)

**The Timiskaming Mission/La Mission de Temiscamingue* – Details the history of this old Oblate mission. Originally established at Fort Timiskaming on the eastern shore of the lake, it was moved to what is now Ontario in 1863. It was re-moved to Ville Marie, Quebec in 1887. (Mission Point, some 13 miles south of North Cobalt, 3 miles east from Highway No. 567.)

The Cobalt Mining Camp – The discovery of vast silver deposits in this area led to the development of the community of Cobalt. The mineral whose name the town bears was first regarded as a nuisance, but later became a valuable commodity. (Opposite the Mining Museum, Cobalt.)

Kirkland Lake Gold Camp – Describes the discovery of rich deposits of gold in this area and the development of a lucrative mining industry. (Highway No. 66 at eastern approach to Kirkland Lake.)

**William Henry Drummond 1854 - 1907.* Honours this well-known Canadian poet whose "habitant" verses gained him international recognition. (Silver St. and Prospect Ave., Cobalt.)

TORONTO (Metropolitan)

The Lake Light – Commemorates the Gibraltar Point Light-

house, the oldest remaining structure of its kind in Ontario. (Toronto Island, Toronto.)

Osgoode Hall – One of the finest public buildings of its period in Canada. It was erected 1829-32 to house the Law Society of Upper Canada. (Toronto.)

Canada's First Air Mail Flight 1918 – Capt. Brian Peck's flight from Montreal to Leaside in an Air Force "Jenny" on June 24, 1918, inaugurated domestic air mail delivery in Canada. (Eglinton Avenue East, Leaside.)

The Bishop's Palace 1818 – Commemorates the site of the residence of Bishop John Strachan and the place of assembly of the Loyalist forces which defeated Mackenzie at Montgomery's Tavern in 1837. (Corner of Front Street and University Avenue, Toronto.)

Fort Rouille 1750-1759 – Marks the site of the third French post constructed within the territory now occupied by Toronto. Built in 1750-51, it was destroyed by its own garrison in 1759 to avoid capture by the British. (C.N.E. grounds, Toronto.)

The Grange – Erected about 1820 it was, for many years, a residence of the Boulton family who played a prominent role in the administration of Upper Canada. Prof. Goldwin Smith, historian and journalist, lived there from 1875 to 1910 when the building passed into the ownership of the Toronto Art Gallery. (Grounds of the Grange, Toronto.)

Home of George Brown – The home of one of the Fathers of Confederation. A political reformer, Brown wielded great influence through his newspaper, *The Globe*. He was shot and killed by a disgruntled employee in 1880. (Beverley Street, Toronto.)

Paul Kane 1810-1871 – Marks the residence (from about 1853 to 1871) of Paul Kane, an early Canadian artist, famous for his paintings of North American Indians. (Wellesley Street East, Toronto.)

Colborne Lodge 1836 – Built in 1836, it was the home of one of early Toronto's most distinguished citizens, John Howard. (High Park, Toronto.)

King's College – Marks the site of King's College, a predecessor of the University of Toronto and the first institution of higher learning in this province to receive a charter. (Queen's Park, Toronto.)

Queen's Park – Commemorates the opening of this park in 1860 by the Prince of Wales and the construction of the present Parliament Buildings 1886-92. (Queen's Park, Toronto.)

St. Lawrence Hall 1850 – Marks one of Toronto's oldest remaining public buildings where for many years the great public events of the period were held. (King Street East, Toronto.)

Sir John Henry Lefroy 1817-1890 – A British artillery officer, Lefroy was posted to Canada, 1842-53, where he was in charge of the original observatory building which once stood on the college campus. In 1843-44, he conducted extensive magnetic surveys and meteorological observations in the far northwest, which established more accurately the position of the magnetic pole. (S.A.C. building, University of Toronto.)

York Mills – Commemorates the settlement and growth of this community, which was known originally as Hogg's Hollow. (York Mills Park, North Yonge Street, Metropolitan Toronto.)

St. James' Cathedral – The first church in York (Toronto) was built on the site of the present cathedral, 1803-07. It was succeeded by a second building in 1831 and by the first cathedral in 1839. This in turn was destroyed by fire in 1849, and the present cathedral was begun in 1850, opened in 1853 and completed in 1874. (King Street East and Church Street, Toronto.)

C. W. Jefferys 1869-1951 – Commemorates one of Canada's outstanding historical artists. (At 4111 Yonge Street, North York.)

Jean Baptiste Rousseaux 1758-1812 – A French Canadian fur trader, he built a post at the mouth of the Humber before 1791. His knowledge of the region proved very useful to the founders of Upper Canada's new capital of York, of which he might be termed the first citizen. (Metro Park on east bank of Humber at foot of Riverside Drive, Toronto.)

Montgomery's Inn – This building, a fine example of Loyalist Georgian architecture, was erected about 1832, and served the numerous travellers journeying along Dundas Street. (In front of Montgomery's Inn, corner of Dundas Street and Islington Avenue.)

Scarborough Bluffs – An outstanding geological feature of world wide scientific interest, the bluffs provide a comprehensive record, unique in North America, of the last stage of the Great Ice Age. (Scarborough Bluffs Park, near the foot of Midland Avenue.)

Honourable George Stewart Henry 1871-1958 – Commemorates Ontario's tenth prime minister. Born in King Township, he became premier in 1930. (At corner of Sheppard and Woodbine Avenues, North York Township.)

Stanley Barracks 1841 – The last remaining building of a military complex, built 1840-41 to accommodate additional soldiers sent to Canada during a period of political unrest. Long the military centre of Toronto, the "New Fort", as it was commonly known, was handed over to Canada in 1870. (On the grounds of Stanley Barracks, Exhibition Park.)

Lieutenant-General John Graves Simcoe 1752-1806 – Pays tribute to Upper Canada's first lieutenant-governor and founder of York (Toronto). (Corridor wall to the east

of the main entrance to the Legislative Chamber, Main Parliament Buildings.)

Toronto Horticultural Society – Commemorates the first horticultural society to be formed in the province. Its patron was Sir John Colborne, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and its first president, Honourable George Markland, Inspector-General of the province. (Allan Gardens, Toronto.)

Little Trinity Church – Commemorates the city of Toronto's oldest surviving church. Regular services were commenced early in 1844 and it was known for many years as "The Poor Man's Church." (Little Trinity Church, King Street East.)

The Battle of York 1813 – Tells the story of the capture of the provincial seat of government by a strong American invasion force during the War of 1812. During the U.S. occupation most of the public buildings were burned. (At the southern entrance to Fort York.)

Canada's First Victoria Cross – Alexander Dunn, while serving with the British Army in the Crimean War, won this highly coveted decoration for his gallant actions as a participant in the charge of the Light Brigade. He was the first Canadian to win this distinguished award. (Clarence Square, Wellington and Spadina, Toronto.)

The Macdonald-Mowat House 1872 – Now owned by Knox College, this old house was owned and lived in by such well known statesmen as Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Oliver Mowat. (63 St. George Street, Toronto.)

The Loyalists in Upper Canada – Commemorates the United Empire Loyalists who, on losing their homes and possessions in the old Thirteen Colonies, because of their support of the British cause during the American Revolution, came to this province to start a new life. (Adjacent to the Legislative Chambers, Parliament Buildings, Queen's Park, Toronto.)

Canada West's Fathers of Confederation – Honours the seven men who represented what is now Ontario at the conferences leading to Confederation. (Main floor, east wing of the Parliament Buildings, Queen's Park, Toronto.)

The Thomson Settlement – Describes the settlement established by Scarborough's first permanent residents, the Thomsons. (Thomson Memorial Park, Scarborough.)

The Second Invasion of York 1813 – Describes the second occupation of the provincial seat of government by American forces during the War of 1812. (Coronation Park, east of the C.N.E. grounds, Toronto.)

The Birthplace of Standard Time – Marks the site of a building where, in 1879, Sandford Fleming read a paper before the Canadian Institute outlining his concept of a worldwide, uniform system for reckoning time. (At 60 Richmond Street East, corner of Berti Street, Toronto.)

Major-General The Hon. Aeneas Shaw. This well-known soldier was one of York's (Toronto's) earliest settlers. He served for many years as a Member of both the Executive and the Legislative Councils. (Queen Street entrance to Trinity Park, Toronto.)

First Jewish Congregation in Canada West. Commemorates this pioneer Jewish congregation, the earliest in Canada west of Montreal. (Holy Blossom Temple, Bathurst and Ava Streets, Toronto.)

Canada's First Aerodrome. Relates the story of the establishment of the first formal airfield and flying school in Canada. (Lakeshore Blvd., W., ½ mile east of Dixie Road.)

VICTORIA

Purdy's Mills – Marks the sawmill and grist-mill built by William Purdy in 1828-30 which formed the nucleus of Lindsay. (McDonnell Park, Lindsay.)

John Langton 1808-1894 – Commemorates one of the Otonabee region's pioneer settlers. His published correspondence furnishes an invaluable record of the early life of the district. He later became auditor general of Canada and vice-chancellor of the University of Toronto. (Horticultural Society Gardens, Fenelon Falls.)

Colonel James Wallis 1806-1893 – Commemorates the principal founder of Fenelon Falls and marks his former residence, "Maryboro Lodge." (Grounds of "Maryboro Lodge", Fenelon Falls.)

The Portage Road – Marks an old Indian portage from Lake Simcoe to Balsam Lake. In 1834-35 a large portion of it was incorporated in the present Portage Road. (East of Bolsover, at junction of Highway No. 46 and county road to Gamebridge.)

Ernest Thompson Seton 1860-1946 – Born in England, this pioneer naturalist emigrated with his family to a farm near Lindsay in 1866. An accomplished author, his work did much to further popular interest in wild life. (On grounds of Victoria County Historical Society Museum, Lindsay.)

WATERLOO

Abraham Erb 1772-1830 – Honours the founder of Waterloo. Emigrating from Pennsylvania in 1806, he purchased 900 acres of bush land and later built a sawmill and grist-mill which formed the nucleus of a thriving community. (City Park, Waterloo.)

The Founder of Preston – Commemorates John Erb (1764-1832) a Pennsylvania Mennonite who came to Upper Canada in 1805. He settled on the site of Preston and built a sawmill and grist-mill around which the community grew. (In front of Town Hall, Preston.)

The West Montrose Covered Bridge 1881 – Commemorates Ontario's last remaining covered bridge. (At this bridge in West Montrose.)

Bishop Benjamin Eby 1785-1853 – This influential Mennonite leader settled in Upper Canada in 1807. The land he acquired now forms part of the city of Kitchener. He played a leading role in both the religious and temporal life of the rapidly growing settlement that was known at first as Ebytown, later named Berlin and re-named Kitchener in 1916. (At First Mennonite Church, Kitchener.)

Sir Adam Beck's Birthplace – Commemorates the founder of Ontario's public hydro-electric power system who was born in Baden in 1857. (In front of Baden Public School, Baden.)

William Lyon Mackenzie King 1874-1950 – Commemorates Canada's tenth prime minister who was born in Berlin (Kitchener) and was a grandson of the leader of the Rebellion of 1837, William Lyon Mackenzie. (In front of City Hall, Kitchener.)

Founders of Galt – Commemorates the Honourable William Dickson and Absalom Shade who founded Galt. (High Park, Galt.)

Honourable James Young 1835-1913 – Honours this noted politician, writer, editor and publisher. He was an authority on the history of the Galt area. (Central Presbyterian Church, Galt.)

Tassie's School – Established in 1852 as the Galt Grammar School, it was taken over in 1853 by William Tassie, through whose efforts the institution gained an outstanding reputation for high academic standards. (On ground of Collegiate Institute, Galt.)

Evangelical United Brethren – In August, 1839, the first Evangelical Church congregation was formed here following a camp meeting held on this site. In 1946 the Evangelical Church and the United Brethren merged to form the Evangelical United Brethren. (In the Municipal Park adjacent to Marsland Blvd., Waterloo.)

The Joseph Schneider House 1820 – This frame structure is the oldest remaining house in Kitchener. It was built by Joseph Schneider, a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who settled on his lot in 1807. (466-468 Queen Street South, Kitchener.)

Waterloo Lutheran University. Commemorates the founding of this university which had its origins in the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Canada. (Central Teaching Building, University Campus.)

The Huron Road. This early "colonization road" was built by the Canada Company to promote the sale of their lands in the Huron Tract. (At the entrance to Doon Pioneer Village, near Kitchener.)

The University of Waterloo. Commemorates the founding of this university which now has the largest engineering school in Canada. (Physical Education Centre, University Campus.)

WELLINGTON

John McLean 1799-1890 – McLean was in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company for many years and completed several voyages of exploration. In 1839 he discovered the Grand Falls of the Hamilton River in Labrador. He is the author of a book entitled "Notes of a Twenty-five Years' Service in the Hudson's Bay Company" which is a classic of exploration and of the fur trade. (In front of his former home on Nottingham Street, Guelph.)

John Galt 1779-1839 – Commemorates the first superintendent of the Canada Company and founder of the city of Guelph. (Royal City Park, Guelph.)

The La Guayra Settlers – Tells the story of a group of Scottish emigrants, who after an unsuccessful attempt to settle in South America were placed on the Canada Company's Huron Tract through the efforts of John Galt. (Royal City Park, Guelph.)

The Founders of Fergus – Commemorates the founding of this predominantly Scottish community in 1833 by the Honourable Adam Fergusson and his partner James Webster. (In front of public library, St. Andrew's Street West, Fergus.)

The Founder of Elora – Honours Captain William Gilkison (1777-1833) who emigrated to North America in 1796. In 1832 he purchased some 14,000 acres of land in Nichol Township and founded Elora at the falls of the Grand River. (Town Square, Elora.)

Ontario Veterinary College – Commemorates the founding of this institution in Toronto in 1862. It was the first in Canada to offer courses in veterinary medicine, and in 1922 was moved to Guelph. (Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph.)

Rockwood Academy – William Wetherald, an English Quaker, established this highly regarded Academy as a boys' school in 1850, and in 1853 completed a commodious stone building to house his pupils. Although the school was discontinued in 1882, this fine structure, now privately owned, remains in an excellent state of preservation. (Rockwood Academy, Rockwood.)

The Settlement of Puslinch – Surveyed between 1828 and 1832, this township was settled extensively shortly thereafter. In 1859 Edward Ellis, a pioneer settler, gave land for a Methodist chapel which was erected through community effort in 1861. It provides a fine example of the rural church architecture of that period. (On the grounds of the Ellis Chapel, 2½ miles east of Hespeler alongside Accommodation Road.)

Lieutenant S. Lewis Honey, V.C., D.C.M., M.M., 1894-1918 – Honours one of Ontario's outstanding soldiers who served in World War I. His gallantry in action cost him his life. (Beside Westcott United Church, Conn.)

Captain Frederick W. Campbell, V.C. 1867-1915 – A veteran of the South African War, Campbell was among the earliest winners of the Victoria Cross during World War I. (Royal Canadian Legion Hall, Mount Forest.)

Edward Johnson 1881-1959. Honours one of Canada's most outstanding pioneers in the field of music. (Riverside Park, Guelph.)

WENTWORTH

Dundurn Castle 1832 – Commemorates Sir Allan Napier MacNab (1792-1862) soldier, politician and supporter of the "Family Compact" who constructed this imposing mansion. (Dundurn Park, Hamilton.)

Sir John Harvey 1778-1852 – Commemorates the soldier and administrator who led the British forces to victory at the Battle of Stoney Creek. (Harvey Park, Hamilton.)

Co-Operative Union of Canada – Commemorates the founding of this national association which took place in Hamilton in March, 1909. (Gore Park, Hamilton.)

"The Burlington Races" 1813 – Relates the story of a naval engagement during the War of 1812. A superior American fleet attacked the British squadron off York (Toronto) and after a running battle, the British managed, through skilful seamanship, to bring their ships over the sand-bar into the safety of Burlington Bay. (Harvey Park, Hamilton.)

Battle of Stoney Creek 1813 – Commemorates a fierce encounter between a U.S. invading force and a smaller British contingent during the early morning of June 6, 1813. The resultant withdrawal of the Americans saved the province from being overrun in 1813. (At Stoney Creek Battlefield Park, Stoney Creek.)

"When You and I Were Young, Maggie" – Maggie Clarke and George Washington Johnson, the subject and the author respectively of this famous ballad, are commemorated. Originally published as a poem, it was set to music in 1866 by J. A. Butterfield. (On the grounds of Maggie Clarke's childhood home, Nebo Road, Glanford Township.)

The Bloody Assize 1814 – Describes the treason trials which were held at Ancaster during the War of 1812. Of the nineteen renegade settlers indicted, fifteen were condemned to death and eight executed on Burlington Heights. (On the grounds of Ancaster Memorial School.)

William Blair Bruce 1859-1906 – Commemorates this distinguished Canadian artist many of whose works are exhibited in the Art Gallery of Hamilton and the National Gallery of Canada. (Bruce Park, Hamilton.)

The Niagara Escarpment – Erected on Hamilton Mountain, it details the geological history of the natural feature of which the “Mountain” forms a part. (In the park at Concession Street and Highcliffe Avenue.)

The Founding of Dundas – Describes the founding and early growth of that community. (Dundas Riding Park, Dundas.)

McMaster University 1887 – Commemorates the founding of this university in 1887 by Canadian Baptists. Originally established in Toronto, it was moved to its present site in 1930. (McMaster University Campus, Hamilton.)

The Founding of Ancaster – Commemorates the founding of this community late in the eighteenth century and the settlers responsible for its rapid development. (The Township Hall, Wilson Street, Ancaster.)

First Women's Institute 1897 – Describes the founding of this international women's organization. (“Edgemount”, Ridge Road, about 2 miles from Stoney Creek.)

The Desjardins Canal – One of the province's pioneer canal construction projects, it was undertaken by Pierre Desjardins to connect Dundas with Lake Ontario. (Desjardins Centennial Park, Dundas.)

“Dundas Mills” – Describes the establishment of very early mills in this area and the community which grew around them. The community later became a part of the present town of Dundas. (Grounds of the House of Providence, Governor's Road, Dundas.)

St. Paul's Church. This old Presbyterian Church, designed by the well-known architect William Thomas, is considered to be one of the finest examples of its type in Ontario. (St. Paul's Church, James Street South, Hamilton.)

YORK

Quaker Meeting House 1810 – This was the earliest church erected in the region north of Toronto and still exists on its original site. (West side of Yonge Street, near Newmarket.)

The De Puisaye Settlement – Describes the attempt of a group of French Royalists to form a settlement along Yonge Street. (Grounds of St. John's Anglican Church, Markham Township.)

Sharon Temple – Commemorates the unusual, although well built structure, erected 1825-32 by the Davidites, religious followers of David Willson. (Sharon.)

Eildon Hall – Marks one of the Lake Simcoe region's oldest remaining buildings and commemorates the Sibbald family who played a prominent role in the early life of the district. (Sibbald's Point Provincial Park.)

Bethesda Church and Burying Ground – Commemorates one of the earliest Lutheran congregations in Upper Canada, members of which came to the province in 1794.

Their first church, built in 1820, stood near the site where the plaque is placed. (Lutheran cemetery, Kennedy Road, 1 mile north of Unionville.)

The Berczy Settlement 1794 – Commemorates the first settlement in Markham Township. In 1794 William Berczy (1748-1813) brought a group of German settlers into the area. Overcoming much hardship and sickness, they laid the foundations for a prosperous agricultural community. (Lutheran cemetery, Kennedy Road, 1 mile north of Unionville.)

Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church – Commemorates the founding of one of the earliest Lutheran congregations in what is now the province of Ontario. In the present church, built in 1860, the Canada Synod of the Lutheran Church was founded in 1861. (Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, 2 miles south of Maple, on Keele Street.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Moodie 1778-1837 – Honours this veteran of the Napoleonic Wars and the War of 1812, who was fatally wounded during his attempt to warn the government authorities in Toronto of an impending rebel attack on the city. (Yonge Street North at Trayborne Drive, Richmond Hill.)

UNITED KINGDOM

Lieutenant-General John Graves Simcoe 1752-1806 – Commemorates Upper Canada's first Lieutenant-Governor at his former English country estate and present burial place. (Wolford Chapel, Honiton, near Exeter, Devonshire, England.)

Sir John A. Macdonald 1815-1891 – Commemorates Canada's first prime minister who was born in Glasgow and emigrated to Upper Canada in 1820. One of the country's outstanding statesmen, he played a leading role in the effort to create a federal union of Britain's North American colonies, which resulted in the formation of the Dominion of Canada on July 1, 1867. (Ramshorn Parish Church, Glasgow, Scotland.)

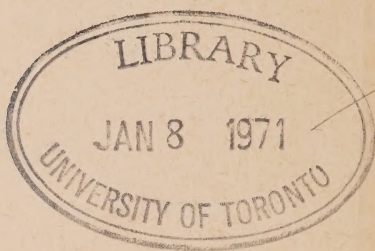
Major-General Sir Isaac Brock 1769-1812. Honours one of Canada's outstanding military heroes. The plaque was erected to commemorate the 200th anniversary of his birth. (St. Peter Port Church, Guernsey, Channel Islands.)

Hon. George Brown 1818-1880. Honours one of Canada's most prominent journalists and statesmen, and a leading Father of Confederation. (Municipal Building, Alloa, near Edinburgh, Scotland.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Grand Portage – Commemorates an historic portage which for many years was an important link on the canoe route to the West. The post established at its eastern terminus became the inland headquarters of the North West Company. (Grand Portage National Monument, Minnesota.)

Department of Tourism & Information
Province of Ontario, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Canada
Hon. James Auld, Minister, A. S. Bray, Deputy Minister



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